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DISSERTATION

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F E V E R S

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Inflammatory Distempers ;

WHEREIN

An expeditious METHOD is proposed of
Curing those *Dangerous Disorders*.

By R. JAMES, M. D. *A*

*Aesclepiades Officium esse Medici dicit, ut tuto, ut celeriter, ut ju-
cunde curet. Id votum est.* CELSUS.

The SEVENTH EDITION.

To which is added, An Account of the Success with which
the FEVER POWDER has been given in the *Small-Pox*,
Yellow Fever, *Slow Fever*, and *Rheumatism*.

L O N D O N :

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INTRODUCTION.

IT is now near twenty Years since the first Edition of this Book was published, and there are many Reasons to presume it has had considerable Efficacy for the Advantage and Benefit of the human Species, and contributed to the Saving of a great many Lives, by promoting the Use of a Medicine, whose salutary Effects there are very few unacquainted with throughout the whole *British* Dominions, or in any other part of the World, where our Commerce has conveyed it, and propagated its Use.

Among the many Reasons that may be assigned in Favour of this Medicine, it is proper to mention a few.

One is, that Mr. *Newbury*, besides what he has given to Objects of Charity, has, since its Publication, disposed of many thousand Doses, and, perhaps, the Discoverer of it has given away to the Indigent, near as many; for it has been refused to no poor Person who has asked for it at his House, whether he was at home or not: And yet few or no Complaints have been made of its Want of Efficacy, or of any ill Effects it has produced, though it has been exhibited principally by People utterly void of all medicinal Knowledge, and without the least Pretence to it. It would, therefore, be somewhat amazing, that the Success of it should not have been equal in the Hands of those, whose Professions, or Trades, consist in the Treatment of Diseases; and more so, that they should not be ashamed to confess it, if certain obvious Reasons could not be assigned for their Disappointments, whether real or pretended.

From the Circumstances last mentioned, another Reason arises in Favour of a Medicine, which, at this Time, scarcely stands in Need of any: I mean the Virulence and Rancour with which the Fever Powder, and its Inventor, have been traduced and persecuted by the Venders of Medicines, and their Abettors. For with less Efficacy their Interests would have been proportionably less in Danger; insomuch, that it would not have been worth
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their Trouble to sacrifice Candor, Honour, Truth, and Reputation to an Opposition, which Virtue and Religion would have prohibited, and Prudence might have foretold to be ineffectual.

Another Argument in Favour of this Medicine may be deduced from the Bills of Mortality, which are published every Year at, or about Christmas, in most of the Newspapers. That the Public may see, and judge of the Weight of this Argument, I have subjoined an Account of the respective Number of Persons who have died within the Bills of Mortality for some Years before and after the Establishment of this Medicine.

1718	—	26,523	1741	—	32,669
1719	—	28,347	1742	—	27,483
1720	—	25,454	1743	—	25,200
1721	—	26,142	1744	—	20,606
1722	—	25,750	1745	—	21,296
1723	—	29,197	1746	—	28,157
1724	—	25,952	1747	—	25,494
1725	—	25,523	1748	—	23,869
1726	—	29,647	1749	—	25,516
1727	—	28,418	1750	—	23,727
1728	—	27,810	1751	—	21,028
1729	—	29,722	1752	—	20,485
1730	—	26,761	1753	—	19,276
1731	—	25,262	1754	—	22,696
1732	—	23,358	1755	—	21,917
1733	—	29,233	1756	—	27,872
1734	—	26,062	1757	—	21,313
1735	—	23,538	1758	—	17,576
1736	—	27,581	1759	—	19,273
1737	—	27,823	1760	—	20,381
1738	—	25,825	1761	—	16,725
1739	—	25,432	1762	—	26,326
1740	—	30,811	1763	—	26,143

The impartial Reader will undoubtedly have some Satisfaction in observing, that since the Year 1750, about which Time the Powder began to be in Reputation, till the End of the Year 1763, fewer have died, upon an Average, than in any preceding thirteen Years, though the increase of Inhabitants has, in that Time, been very considerable, and though the Seasons have not been remarkably healthy. I am sensible, that one or more political Arithmeticians have, from the Decrease of Burials, concluded, that the Number of Inhabitants were dimi-

diminished. But I believe the Books of the Surveyors of Windows, will readily demonstrate the contrary: For the Number of Inhabitants in a great and populous City, will always bear some Proportion to that of the Windows. In the Year 1762 and 1763, the Numbers of Burials rose very high; but not to so many by some Thousands as they had done several Years since 1738. In the Year 1762, the epidemical Distemper commonly known by the Name of the *Influenza*, which began early in the Spring, carried off more People than any popular Disease which has been known for many Years past. And the subsequent hard Winter destroyed Multitudes of aged and weak People, Children; and those whom the preceding epidemical Distemper had wounded, and left unable to struggle with the Season. The Frost set in on *Christmas-Eve*, and consequently, the Burials it added to the Bills of Mortality happened principally in 1763. It is scarcely necessary to mention, that, during that Year, great Numbers arrived in *London*, from the Army and Navy, in no likely Condition to survive it.

But, some other Circumstances, not to be passed over in Silence, have happened, which readily account for the Mortality of the two preceding Years. For, about the latter End of 1761, many Chymists in *London* began to counterfeit the Fever Powder, and recommend their Adulterations as equally effectual, with all the Confidence that might be expected from Avarice and Knavery. And, no doubt, many have perished by this infamous Deception.

About the same Age great Numbers of those, whose Employment is to attend the Sick, cunningly exhibited to their Patients something, which they asserted was like the Fever Powder, and would do as well. I leave it to the Relations of those who took the *Something*, to judge the Consequence; for I suppose few, or none of them who were thus treated, survive. My own Judgment I have formed from upwards of a hundred Cases I have collected, in which this *Similitude* has been given, in almost all of which the Patient has died. I shall, on this Occasion, make but one Remark. It is, that suppose the Practitioners of Physic in general were to take a Pique whimsically, against the Bark, and

give, instead of it, something they fancied might do as well, or might possibly come near it in Efficacy; no doubt the Patient would be extremely obliged to them for this kind Concern and exuberant Care, but without Dispute, the Bills of Mortality would be increased by many Thousands, or in Proportion to the Universality of this Practice. *Hippocrates* establishes it as a Maxim, that Experiments are precarious. And I have never yet heard a good Reason assigned for their being made without Necessity.

Upon this Occasion give me leave to relate the following History, which I have from undoubted Authority.

A Nobleman of great Distinction, not far from *Edinburgh*, asked a late Physician of the greatest Eminence, why he did not, in his Practice, make use of *James's Powder*? He answered, that he could give his Lordship a satisfactory Reason for not doing it; for he had often tried it, but without the least Success. Upon this my Lord expressed much surprize, and told him it was very extraordinary, that his Lady, who could not be supposed to possess any medicinal Knowledge, had a Catalogue of many Hundreds that she had cured with that Medicine, without once failing. He added, that he could not, surely, have the Powder genuine; and asked whence he procured it? The Doctor answered, that he made it himself, from a Copy of the Specification, taken out of the Patent-Office by Lord *Iley*, who communicated it to him. Upon this my Lord told him, he could no longer be surprized at his Want of Success.

It is certain, however, that notwithstanding all these Disadvantages, sixty two thousand, two hundred, sixty six People more died, from the Year 1738 to 1750, including a Series of thirteen Years, than have died in the subsequent thirteen Years to 1763.

It may now be necessary to communicate to the Public a few Cautions: One is, that either the Patient who takes the Fever Powder, or the Relations or Friends, see the Seal of them broke up, and the Paper opened; that in so important a Concern as Life all Manner of Collusion may be prevented. For however injurious it may be for a Patient to be cozened out of his Life, yet some Justice is due to the Fever Powder, to the Inventor, and to Mr. *Newbery*, as concerned, both with

with respect to Character and Interest, in its Reputation; which has not unfrequently suffered very innocently, on Account of the Inefficacy, or pernicious Tendencies, of the Counterfeits and Succedanea above-mentioned.

Another Caution would seem superfluous, if daily Experience did not evince the Necessity of it; for *Venienti occurrere Morbo* (oppose a recent Distemper) is as common and as sensible a Maxim, as Prudence ever established in the World. It is therefore most advisable, to administer the Powder as directed in the printed Papers sealed up with them, on the first Attack of a Fever, before the Patient's Constitution and Pulse are exhausted, and such Ravages made in the Habit as are not retrievable without the utmost Hazard, and the frequent Repetition of the Powder; a very few Doses of which would, at first, have been sufficient for the Restoration of Health. In this, at least, the Inventor's Disinterestedness, and his Attention to the Good of the Public cannot be controverted; for if this Advice is pursued, all the Advantage he could propose, would be what might arise from the Sale of one Parcel of Powder; whereas, if the Administration is deferred till the Progress of the Fever has rendered it more obstinate, six or eight Times the Quantity might be necessary, and in Consequence his Profits would be advanced in Proportion.

Let this not be understood to discourage the Exhibition of the Powder even in the very last and worst Stage of a Fever; for a thousand Instances might be collected of its Efficacy even in this State, when the Family and Relations have accused themselves, and distressed their Minds, on account of their imprudent Procrastination. One Instance of which must not be omitted, because it was attended with some uncommon Circumstances.

On or about *Wednesday, November 4, 1761*, Mr. *Howell*, in *Half-Moon Street Piccadilly*, was taken ill. He went, however, about the House till *Sunday, Nov. 8*, when he rose about Noon, came down Stairs, said he was perfectly well, and insisted on eating a Meal of roasted Beef. He did eat some, but in a little Time brought it up again. His Family soon perceived he was delirious, and, as soon as was possible, persuaded him to go to Bed.

On *Monday, November 9*, Dr. *Addington* was consulted. What he did is not known, but it is to be supposed that every Thing was conducted right. He was not, however, blooded till many Days after. Dr. *Addington* continued his
Visits

Visits every Day this Week, at almost every one of which he examined his Neck and Breast, expecting, I suppose, Miliary Eruptions.

On *Saturday, November 14*, Dr. Taylor was called for, who approved of every Thing that had been done; and, as I am informed, made no Alteration in the Method or Medicines. The Patient had in general been very delirious all the preceding Week, and had never once closed his Eyes. At this Time, both Dr. Addington and Dr. Taylor were of Opinion, that the Case was desperate, and very humanely signified their Sentiments to Mrs. Howell, his Wife, with great Tenderness.

On *Sunday the 15th*, all Circumstances were worse, and the same Prognostics were repeated.

This Evening Mr. Collyer, a Gentleman whose Word I know I can rely on, happened to pass an Evening at Mr. Howell's House, with some Persons of Quality; for Mr. Howell keeps a Tavern in *Half-Moon-Street*, the Corner of *Curzon-Street*. Mr. Collyer has, perhaps, in the Course of five or six Years, taken not less than some hundred Doses of the Fever Powder, and has, by that Means, been brought from the most *valetudinary* State, to one of great Health and Vigour. This Gentleman, though a Stranger to the Family, being apprised of their Distress, desired, very humanely, to see Mr. Howell. His request was granted; and, upon seeing the apparently expiring Patient, he represented to his Wife and Friends, that he had some times known People, in as bad a State as Mr. Howell, to recover upon taking the Powder. He added, that he should be glad to have Dr. James visit him, but was certain if he knew the Case was so desperate he would, on no Account, expose himself to the Censure of the Physicians who had before attended, in Case of the Patient's Death, which was so likely to happen in a very few Hours: But if the Family would consent, he would himself give the Patient the Powder. They assented, and Mr. Collyer, upon the Principles of the good Samaritan, and without the least Pretence to any medicinal Knowledge, except what his own Experience upon himself had furnished him with, gave Mr. Howell ten Grains, or half a Paper of the Powder, at ten o'Clock. The Consequence of this was, that he had some very quiet Sleep a Thing he had been a Stranger to, for 3 Days, or more. He awaked sick, vomited and purged considerably. But, upon his appearing relieved, Mr. Collyer, at Two in the Morning, gave him twenty Grains,

by a whole Paper of the Powder. Upon this he purged and vomited a good deal, slept much and composedly betwixt every Effort to vomit or purge, and soon after recovered his Senses, without the least Appearance of being reduced or weakened by the Operation. No troublesome Symptoms remained, but a violent Cough, which had attended him from the Beginning.

Thus far I relate upon the unquestionable and uncontrouled Authority of Mr. Collyer, Mrs. Howell, and two Gentlewomen, who always constantly attended him. But on *Monday, November 16*, Mr. Collyer came to me betwixt Seven and Eight in the Morning, related the Case, and asked me to visit Mr. Howell, putting it on the Footing of a Favour done to himself; but by no Means intending I should do it *Gratis*, for the Family paid me to my Satisfaction.

I complied, and found him without Fever and without Delirium, except that sometimes he made some little Mistakes, such as are not unusual when a Person in Health just awakes from a sound Sleep. As the Medicine had been of so much Service, it was continued for that Day, and the succeeding Night; but in smaller Doses. The Purging continued. On *Tuesday, November 17*, he appeared totally free from Distemper, and that Day eat for Dinner all the white Part of a Chicken, *Wednesday, November 18*, he was better, and continued manifestly mending every Day till *Tuesday, November 23*, when he was strong enough to walk about the Room without Assistance.

As the Event of this Case was taken much Notice of soon after it happened; and as it was denied that the Patient was so very dangerously ill, or that his Physicians despaired of his Recovery, in order to establish and ratify every Circumstance here related, twelve Gentlemen of Fashion, Honour, and Candour, many of them Members of the House of Commons, were prevailed upon to dine together at Mr. Howell's; and after Dinner Mrs. Howell, and a Gentlewoman who was with her during the greatest Part of the Time of her Husband's Illness, were introduced to the Company, and they both confirmed every Circumstance above related.

A third Caution is not unnecessary, because many have perished for Want of it: It is, that when the Fever Powder is given, no other Medicine should be taken, either with it, or during the Course of it, such only excepted as are advised in the printed Directions: For it may be depended upon, that in the State of Credit in which it has at present the
Honour

Honour of standing, amongst Numbers of the medicinal Worthies, nothing is meant by any Addition, but to counter-act or discredit the Powder at the Expence of the Patient's Life; to whom it is not material whether he loses it by Ignorance, Mistake, or Design: And for this Assertion some uncontrovertible Reasons may be assigned. For Example, it is usual for them to say, that they are acquainted with the Preparation of the Medicine; or that they cannot use a Medicine they do not know, just as either favours the present Intention and Purpose. Now let us suppose they don't know it, which is very true, by what Conjuratation, Magic, or Inspiration, are they taught a Method of improving, by adding something to a Medicine of which they are so totally ignorant, that they chuse to suffer their Friends to perish rather than employ it, with a moral Certainty of saving them. But supposing them perfectly well skilled in the Preparation and Uses of it, their Behaviour is, for that very Reason, abundantly more infamous. For the same Knowledge would inform them, that nothing can be added to it that will, in any Degree, increase its Virtues; or rather, that no Addition can be made to it that will not diminish them. Besides, upon this last Supposition, what restrains them from curing their Patients in a few Hours, or Days, at so small an Expence as Half a Crown.

At all Events, there is something very Mysterious and Artful in these Pretences of Addition; for on these Occasions it is to be performed at their Shops, and furnishes an Opportunity of substituting something of inferior Efficacy, and which holds a more intimate Correspondence with their lucrative Intentions.

But to finish this Subject: the Inventor would think himself happy if he could fix a Criterion, by which the Public might judge, with some Degree of Certainty, whether the *Fever Powder* is really given or not; and he thinks it admits of no Difficulty. If then, in a recent Fever, the Patient recovers totally, in twelve or twenty four Hours, or double that Time, or at least becomes remarkably better, upon taking a few Doses, pursuant to the printed Instruction, there is Reason to believe the Fever Powder has been given. But if the troublesome Symptoms remain, or increase, after two or three Repetitions of the supposed Powder, it may be depended upon, that either some ineffectual Substitute has been administered, or some Addition has been made to counter-act its Powers. Not but Occasion may sometimes occur

occur of employing, advantageously, a Regiment, or even Medicine, when Judgment directs, and Integrity presides. But it is hazardous to trust even Judgment, corrupted by Interest; because its Excellence imparts a Power of being more mischievous than even Ignorance itself. There is at present scarcely a Person in the King's Dominions that has not either seen, or been authentically informed of, the Aversion many Retailers of Medicines, and their Betters, have injudiciously expressed to the Fever Powder. Many of them have abandoned their Patients with the utmost Precipitation at the very Name of it, or threatened it, not without a Species of Behaviour that could not be mistaken for Friendship to the distressed Family. For true Friendship, on such Occasions, is sedate and uniform, not turbulent and boisterous. And the more cordial and sincere, the more considerable the Motives for the Duties it requires. Hence it might be expected, that, when an Intimate, from whom Obligations have been received, is supposed, however erroneously, to be on the Vengeance of Danger, Gratitude, Humanity, Duty, and every Christian Consideration, would concur in influencing the Person who attended, at least, to keep his Temper, if not to continue his Attendance, and lend all the Assistance in his Power. If the Patient had determined to hang or drown himself, no doubt the Apothecary or Doctor would stay to cut the Rope, or take him out of the Water. But, upon taking the Powder, an unexpected Recovery may hurt Pride, or wound Interest; whereas in the other Case there is no Hazard of either.

A Knowledge of the World, and Observation of human Occurrences, have furnished Philosophers with certain Maxims, which, though known to most, are duly attended to by few, 'till too costly Experience has manifested their Value, and indicated the Advantages a more prudent and early Application might have produced. One of these is, that Turbulence, Passion, and Persecution, are, in no Degree, a Match for Sedateness and Perseverance. This ought to have been understood by a late Physician, who, upon the very mention of the *Fever Powder*, carried his Wrath to such a ridiculous Pitch, that it was a common Joke among many acquainted with his Foible, to worry him into direct Ill-Manners, and almost Madness, by the disagreeable Sound of its Name. And let some who survive beware, lest they should furnish their Acquaintance with the same Occasion of being
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facetious at their Expence, when they little suspect the Intention.

But it must not remain unnoticed, that many concerned in the various Branches of Physic, have administered the *Fever Powder* in a Manner very different from those mentioned above, and with the Success that might be expected from their Candour. It is commonly known that the late *Dr. Hayes*, of *Windsor*, used it generally in his Practice, and with such remarkable Success, that it drew upon him the Resentment of many Apothecaries in that Neighbourhood, who persevered in persecuting him to the Day of his Death. The Doctor, tho' an Enemy to Innovations, was made a Convert to the Powder by the Case of the Rev. Mr *Birch*, which is related in this Book, when he and another Physician gave him over as irrecoverable, tho' it did not convince *Dr. Addington*, who attended with him.

Mr. *Haviland*, an Apothecary, at *Bath*, gave it to his own Son when he laboured under a Fever, at a Time when he was thought to be in imminent Danger; who, so far from concealing, or making a Secret of his Success, divulged it openly, and told it, without Reserve, to all his Acquaintance, with a Complacency only felt by tender Parents, and Men of Honour: And there are many Apothecaries, in various Parts of these Kingdoms, who, in Spite of Opposition and Obloquy, have, by the Use of the *Fever Powder*, arrived at Reputation and Fortune.






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DISSERTATION

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Fevers and Inflammatory Distempers.

O many Theories have been formed relative to Fevers, and so many various Methods have been proposed for their Cure, in different Ages of the World, that no Volume would contain all that has been written upon these Subjects; and it has happened unfortunately, that every System, however inconsistent with common Sense, and every Mode of Practice, however unsuccessful, has, nevertheless, found its Patrons and Defenders; undoubtedly because under every Method, the spontaneous Recovery of those Patients who have escaped merely by the Force of Nature, has been frequently ascribed to the Medicines exhibited, and the Regimen enjoined, however unlikely both may have been to produce such an Effect. If this was not the Case, Theories would expire in their Infancy for Want of Success, and be never more heard of, unless some choice Genius should happen to revive them in After-ages. For, of all the Theories and Systems that have been invented, *one* only can be right; and it is far from being agreed which that *one* is: And I am very certain, that Success in the Cure of Distempers has not yet determined it; for if it had, that, it is reasonable to think, would have prevailed over all the rest.

The Hippocratic Method of treating Fevers has been embraced by the most eminent Practitioners, and has this remarkable Circumstance in its Favour, that if it should happen to do the Patient no Service, it is at least

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not so likely to be injurious as many others that have been since in Vogue. Its great Author asserts, that it is Nature which cures Distempers, by a Concoction of the Humours; by which he means their Preparation for a subsequent Discharge out of the Body, by some spontaneous Evacuation. This Discharge of Humours brought about by Nature, or the vital Powers, is the Crisis so much celebrated by the ancient Physicians, and so little attended to by the Moderns, a very few only excepted. In Consequence of this Doctrine, a Physician was principally to watch the Motions of Nature, by no Means disturbing her in her Operations of concocting and expelling the Humours, by attempting any Thing of Consequence; but was only permitted to prevent, if possible, by a proper Regimen, those Accidents which he foresaw might happen and prove dangerous; or to assist Nature by gentle Means, to complete this critical Discharge when begun, provided her own Force was insufficient for this salutary Purpose.

This Method, however rational, just, and preferable to most others since proposed, is nevertheless liable to many Objections: For, in Pursuance hereof, there is but little Room for a Physician to act; insomuch that, in violent Disorders where the greatest Assistance is wanted, the least or none at all can be afforded. And if we judge of it by the Success of its Author, in those Cases, of which he has given us Histories, we shall be inclined to entertain no great Opinion of it; for the Patients generally died. *Asclepiades* was so sensible of this that he called ludicrously the Practice of his Predecessors, *A Meditation on Death*. And it must be confessed, that a Physician thus confined, bears too near a Resemblance to the Spectator of a Tragedy, who spoils all if he attempts to interfere.

This the illustrious *Sydenham* seems in some Measure to have understood, when, in his latter Writings, he recommends Bleeding and Purging as the most effectual Cure for Fevers; though it appears by his former Works that his first Practice was formed nearly upon the Model of that of *Hippocrates*. And Experience evinces, that more recover under the Treatment last proposed by the above-mentioned Author, than under any other, and that in a shorter Time, and with much less Trouble to the Patient,

Patient, provided the Cure is attempted before the Disease has made too much Havock in the Constitution, and the Evacuations are conducted with Prudence, and carried on to a point sufficient to answer the End, and no farther. But the Procrastination of Patients, and the fatal Mifconduct of those usually first consulted on these melancholy Occasions, render it difficult for a Physician to practice this Method to any Advantage, because he is seldom called upon 'till the Constitution is nearly ruined, either by the Progress of the Distemper, or by Errors at that Time irretrievable. This, however, is certain, that, whatever be the Cause, many Patients miscarry even under this treatment, perhaps more than recover, if the Distemper rises to a Degree any ways formidable.

There is something too ridiculous in many of the Modern Theories, and the Practices founded thereon, to deserve Consideration. I must, however, just take Notice, that some have fancied a Kind of Genius presiding over the animal Oeconomy, that excites or allays Distempers, as it happens to be in a good or bad Humour. Others have discovered a Kind of Inflammation or Explosion of the animal Spirits; others a latent Poison or Malignity in the same animal Spirits; the Blood, or wherever they pleased to fix it; whilst others again have unmercifully stigmatized the Nerves, for Faults of which they are perfectly innocent. And to such equally absurd and unintelligible Causes, Fevers and all their Consequences have been ascribed. However these Theorists may differ as to the Causes of Fevers, they are pretty well agreed with Respect to Practice; for most of them have been of Opinion, that the Inflammation of the Animal Spirits was to be dissolved; that this latent Poison or Malignity was to be expelled through the cutaneous Pores, or that the Nerves were to be warmed and stimulated; and all these Ends, were to be answered by heating Sudorifics, and warm Cordials. In Consequence of these Speculations, the Patient was to be confined to a warm Bed, in a hot Room, and was to take, every third and fourth Hour, sudorific Boles and Powders, with Draughts and Juleps, besides, perhaps, cordial Drops in the Intervals. But this Method is attended with greater Inconveniences than any other; for the Patient very soon becomes excessively hot, thirsty, and restless, whilst his Tongue grows every Hour more
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dry and discoloured, his Urine crude and pale, or sometimes high-coloured and turbid, without any regular Separation; and convulsive Twitchings and a Delirium, frequently terminating in a Coma, or lethargic Disposition, close the last Scene and the Patient's Eyes for ever. And it makes no great Difference with Respect to the Event, whether the Patient sweats or not, except that Sweats thus extorted deprive the Blood of its most fluid Part, which would otherwise dilute it, and render it more easily moveable through the Vessels, and by these Means are only serviceable, as they accelerate the Release of the Patient from the triple Torture of his Distemper, the Medicines and Blisters, which last are usually laid on with the utmost Profusion, in Order to obviate or remove those Symptoms which may sometimes be inseparable from the Disorder, but are more frequently excited, or, at least, increased, by the Treatment above-mentioned. Though, I must confess, that some few are so happy in an unextinguishable Strength of Constitution, that they even at last miraculously recover.

I believe it will be allowed, that in all natural Operations a certain Degree of Heat is required, to the Perfection of the intended Production; and that an Excess or Deficiency of this necessary Heat, frustrates the Intentions of Nature, and renders her Designs abortive. That this is the Case with Respect to the Production of every Animal and every Vegetable upon the Face of the Earth I need take no Pains to demonstrate. But to come nearer the Point I have in View, skilful Surgeons observe, that Matter cannot be formed in a Tumor, without a Degree of Heat sufficient for the Purpose; that a Defect induces a Schirrhus or cold Tumor; a Redundance, a Mortification. *Hippocrates* and *Sydenham* seem to regulate their Practice by a parallel System. They were convinced that a limited Time, and a certain Degree of Heat, were necessary to bring about a Concoction or Resolution of the Humours which excited a Fever, and therefore employed themselves principally to regulate that Heat, and keep it up to such a Standard, that, on the one Hand, the vital Powers might not languish, and leave the salutary Work of Concoction incomplete; and, on the other, that the exorbitant Motion of the Humours might not injure any of the vital Parts, induce those Symptoms which are

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now called sometimes malignant, sometimes nervous, and destroy the Patient by an Excess of those Means which Nature meant for his Relief.

The Physician, therefore, who should attempt to cure a Fever, by exciting a Heat greater than is required for the Purpose of Concoction, would be guilty of an Error equal to that of a Housewife, who should endeavour to anticipate the Term of Incubation, by boiling her Eggs with a View of producing Chicken more expeditiously.

Another, and that the most common Method of treating Fevers, may properly be called the Eclectic, or rather trimming Method. In this the Person to whose Care the Patient is committed, bleeds, and perhaps, repeats it more than once, or is bold enough to venture upon one or more Purges; but, at the same Time, he frustrates his own good Intentions, by repeating every three or four Hours nervous Cordials, and warm Sudorifics; not considering that Sweats, which are not spontaneous, but extorted, generally prove symptomatical and noxious, instead of being critical and salutary. This is doing something worse than nothing; for, if Bleeding and Evacuations are right, heating and nervous Medicines, which are the Reverse, must necessarily be wrong, and *vice versa*. So that the good Effects which might be expected from either, are prevented by the opposite Treatment; and the Patient is at last obliged to purchase a very indifferent Chance for his Life, at the Expence of Half his Skin torn off with Blisters, with a Degree of Pain scarcely tolerable, unless he has the good Fortune to be out of his Senses; and even then it is impossible for any one, who has not been delirious in a Fever, to conceive the Agonies that are felt.

But, upon the Whole, the infinite Perplexity and Uncertainty of Theories; and the precarious State of Practice founded thereon. have induced the wisest, the best, and the most honest Physicians in all Ages, to lament the Defects in their Profession, and ardently wish for some Medicine, or some Method, which would answer their Purposes in the Treatment of Fevers with greater Certainty and Expedition.

I shall now, therefore, give some Account of a Medicine I have used, and the Methods I have pursued with uncommon Success, for the Cure of the very worst and most dangerous of these Distempers. And if they should be

be found by Nature, as they have almost constantly by the past Experience, to extirpate these terrible Disorders, without Hazard, in a very few Days, but generally, in a very few Hours, and in such a Manner, as to give the Patient very little Trouble, I shall think a Cure thus brought about answers very well to the Rule of *Celsus* when he tells us it should be performed, *suto, celeriter, & jucunde*; safely, expeditiously, and agreeably.

In treating this Subject, I shall by no Means enter into theoretical Disquisitions, but rather rest the Whole upon Experience, as of more weight than all the Systems in the World. And, as the Histories of Cases set Experience in the strongest light, I shall relate some of a very extraordinary Nature, to the Truth of which I can bring sufficient Testimony, whenever I am called upon to do it. In the mean Time, as there may be some whose lucrative Views may tempt them to persecute me, and the Method I propose, with all the Detraction and Falshood that may be expected from Self-Interest and unprovoked Revenge, these I shall advise to save themselves a good deal of unnecessary Trouble; and, as *Gamaliel* said to the Jewish Magistrates, upon a more important Occasion, *to let it alone; for, if it be of Men, it will come to nought; but, if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it.*

The Case of Mrs. Morton.

MR. *Morton*, of the *Almonry*, in the Parish of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, about twenty-seven Years of age, on or about the 1st of *December, 1741*, was seized with a violent Fever, much resembling one of which her Husband died about ten Days before. Her Urine was crude, her Pulse extremely quick, her Tongue much discoloured, and her Head was greatly disordered from the first, insomuch that she could get very little Sleep. Her Distemper continued 'till the 8th, perpetually increasing; and, in the Evening of that Day, I found her absolutely insensible, comatose, and paralytic on the right Side, the Arm and Leg being quite cold, and totally deprived of Motion and Sensation, so far as we could perceive; and the Women about her turned her on her left Side, as they said, to die, in Conformity to vulgar Error, importing, that nobody can die easily except lying on the left

left Side. That Night, about Twelve, I gave her half a Dram of the Powder, which is the Subject of this Treatise. In Consequence of this, she seemed in a little Time to be a good deal uneasy, and sweated profusely till Six the next Morning, at which Time she recovered her Senses, her Arm and Leg became warm, and capable of being moved spontaneously; her Tongue was much cleared, her Pulse began to be raised and less quick, and her Urine deposited a copious equal Sediment. She continued mending gradually till the 9th at Night, and then she took another Dose of the Powder, upon which she slept very well all Night, and sweated as before, and in the Morning I found her so well, as to pronounce her absolutely out of Danger, without hazarding my Reputation by my Prognostic. The 10th at Night, however, I gave her another Dose, which operated much in the same Manner as the preceeding. The Morning of the 11th she was so perfectly recovered, as to stand in Need of no other Medicines: Her Strength returned in a reasonable Time, and she has continued perfectly well to this Hour.

R E M A R K S.

As from the taking the first Dose of this Medicine, she took no other, and as the Alteration in her Disorder was so very remarkable and sudden, I think her Recovery can be fairly ascribed to nothing but the Medicine. Many Gentlemen were present during her whole Disorder, saw her take the Medicine, observed the Effects, and are ready to give their Testimony to the Truth of what I have asserted.

The Case of Ralph Hodgson, Esq;

Sometime in the Month of *March, 1743*, *Ralph Hodgson, Esq;* of *Garden-Court*, in the *Temple*, was seized with a severe Fever. He was at that Time about twenty-five, as I remember, very strong, and somewhat corpulent. I do not recollect at what Time of the Fever I was called in, nor did I ever know how he had been treated before I saw him, having never conversed with the Persons who attended him; but a Gentleman of Honour and Fortune called on him that Day, and found him so delirious, restless, and ill in all Respects, that he gave him over for lost. Betwixt 8 and 9 in the Evening I was desired to make him a Visit: I found him excessively hot,
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his Urine was pale and crude, his Pulse extremely quick and high, his Tongue much discoloured, and he was very far from being sensible. My Duty as a Physician, my Inclinations and Honour as a Friend, and some particular Interests I had in preserving his Life, all concurred to make me take the shortest and most certain Method for his Recovery. I gave him, therefore, half a Dram of the Powder above-mentioned, with my own Hands, in a Spoonful of Syrup of Balsam, about 9 o'Clock. About 9 the next Morning I made him a second Visit, and found him up, reading some Law Reports. Upon Examination his Tongue appeared clear and red, his Urine was of a Lemon Colour, depositing a copious Sediment; his Heat was moderate, as in a perfect State of Health; and, up to the whole, he entirely recovered, so as to go Abroad in two or three Days, without Occasion for any other Medicine of any Kind whatever. I was informed, that in half an Hour after he had taken the Medicine, he fell asleep, sweat very moderately, and about 7 in the Morning had three purging Stools.

R E M A R K S.

I have been the more particular in this Case, as perhaps the whole History of Physic cannot afford a single Instance of so dangerous a Disorder so perfectly cured in so short a Time, and with so little Trouble; Mr. *Hodgson* is a Gentleman as much averse to encouraging as telling a Falshood; and to him I appeal for the Truth of what I have related.

The Case of Mr. John Barrow.

MR. *John Barrow*, at that Time of the Parish of *Lambeth*, in the County of *Surry*, was, on the 10th of *September*, 1747, seized with a violent Fever, attended with a profuse *Diarrhoea*, which, in about seven Days Time, reduced him extremely low. At this Period he took thirty Grains of the Fever Powder, about six o'Clock in the Evening; about eight it threw him into a profuse Sweat, upon which he found himself much easier and better. This Sweat continued on him for about four Hours, and as soon as that was gone off, it purged him considerably, though without giving him any Sickness or Pain. The next Morning his Fever left him entirely, and he found himself in good Spirits, and soon recovered Strength.

R E-

R E M A R K S.

Mr. Barrow having been educated in Pharmacy, he might be a better Judge of the Operations and Success of this Remedy, than some others. It is observable that he took but one Dose, and no other Medicine.

Some Time in the Year 1742, I happened to be at a Tavern near the Hay-market, and hearing accidentally of a Woman who was likely to die of a Fever, I remember I sent her a Dose of Powder; and another for her Child, who, I was informed, was as dangerously ill as the Mother, which I ordered to be divided into two. Four or five Days after I saw the Woman abroad, in a tolerable State of Health. This was much talked of at that Time; but as I did not attend the Woman myself, nor ever saw the others she mentions, I am obliged to relate the four following Cases in her own Words.

The Case of Sarah Francis, and that of her Nurse and two Children.

SARAH FRANCIS, of Little Suffolk-street, in the Hay-market, St. James's, was, in the latter End of October, 1742, seized with a violent Fever, which continued upon me three Weeks; during the greatest Part of which Time I was light-headed and insensible, and so very weak and ill that the Neighbours and People who attended me expected my Death every Hour. At this Time, a Gentleman who was at a Tavern in the Neighbourhood, sent me a Powder, and ordered the Messenger to stay and see me take it. After I had taken it about a Quarter of an Hour, I fell asleep, and continued sleeping about two Hours; but this I relate only from the Report of those about me, for I was delirious. As soon as I awoke, I was perfectly sensible, found myself very sick, vomited several Times, and purged frequently; and when this was over, I fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping several Hours, and sweat profusely; upon which I recovered perfectly from my Fever, and was well enough in a few Days to pursue my Business.

After this my Nurse, who attended me in my Illness, was taken violently ill of the same Kind of Fever, being very light-headed for several Days; and, upon taking two

Doses

Doses of the same Powder which operated much in the same Manner it had done with me, she perfectly recovered.

At the same Time that I was ill myself of this Fever, my Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was about seven Years old, was ill of the same Fever, and very light-headed, and raving. She took two half Doses of the same Medicine, which operated nearly in the same Manner it had done with me, and perfectly cured the Fever.

A few Days after this, my Daughter *Henrietta*, who was about four Years old, was seized with the same Disorder, attended with the same Circumstances; and, upon taking two half Doses of the same Powder, she was perfectly cured. In all these Cases we had no Occasion to take any other Medicine.

Sarah Francis

The Case of Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Pringle, a Cabinet-maker, of West-street, St. Ann's, Westminster, gives the following Relation.

S I R,

November 12, 1747.

I Was for near thirty Years afflicted at Intervals with a violent Pain in my Head, and was subject to a Fever on taking any little Cold. About the Middle of *July*, 1743, I was taken ill of a violent Fever, which continued on me eight Days, when it grew to such a Height that I was deprived of all my Senses. At this Time I took a Dose of your Fever Powder, which made me vomit three or four Times, and then caused me to sweat pretty much, for four or five Hours. As soon as I began to sweat, my Fever abated; and, when the Operation of the Powder was over, the Fever left me entirely, and I was well enough the next Morning to work at my Business. I was seized with the same Kind of Fever three several Times the next Year, in Consequence of getting Cold; but, upon taking a Paper of the same Powder each Time, I was immediately cured. And, since taking the last Dose of Powder, which was in the Beginning of *September*, 1744, I have been entirely freed from all those Complaints; my Fever has never returned; and, what I think is more extraordinary, that almost continued Head-ach, which I had before

before from a Child, has never since given me the least Uneasiness.

James Pringle.

Mr. *Pringle* is since removed to *Berwick-street*, near *St. Anne's Church*.

The Case of Mr. Robert Horsburgh, in Conduit-Court, Long-Acre.

I did not attend the following Case; but Mr. Horsburgh, the Subject of it, gives me the following Relation.

S I R,

Nov. 23, 1747.

I WAS, on or about the 18th of *October*, 1747, seized with a violent Fever, which deprived me of all my Senses, and every one that saw me thought it was improbable that I should recover. On the twenty-fourth of *October* a Gentlewoman advised me to take a Paper of your Fever-Powder, which I did about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; after I had taken it about an Hour, it made me vomit several Times, and purged me very often, but without giving me Pain, and caused me to sweat plentifully. After the Operation was over, I fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping till the next Morning, when I found myself perfectly recovered. The Fever entirely left me, and with it a Pain in the back Part of my Head, which I had been troubled with for upwards of two Years; and I have ever since enjoyed a good state of Health.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Robert Horsburgh.

The Case of Mr. Joseph Hands.

JOSEPH HANDS, about *November* 1746, was seized with a violent Fever, which continued on him about a Week, when his Master, the Honourable Mr. *Vere Powlett*, ordered him to apply to me. I gave him a Dose of Powder, which made him to vomit three or four times, purged him several times, and made him sweat plentifully for about twenty-four Hours; immediately after which the Fever entirely left him, he slept very well, and recovered without taking any Thing more.

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In *July* 1747, he was again seized with a Fever, in consequence of a violent Cold, which affected him with severe Pains in all his Limbs, and a violent Pain in his Head, with a Thirst, and a Dryness of his Tongue: But upon taking two Doses of the same Powder, he was immediately cured.

In *September* 1747, he was again seized with violent Pains in his Limbs, and a Fever, which ended in a Pleurisy. I again gave him three Doses of the same Powder, which operated much in the same Manner as the former had done, and entirely removed his Fever; for his Tongue, before rough and discoloured, became moist and red; his extreme Heat was absolutely gone; and his Urine, before crude, deposited a copious equal Sediment. But he could not get a Moment's Sleep, and complained that when he attempted to shut his Eyes, the Room seemed to turn round, and he had a thousand inconsistent Ideas. Upon this Complaint I directed for him thirty Grains of Musk, and twelve of Nitre. In Half an Hour after taking it, he fell fast asleep, continued sleeping ten Hours, and waked perfectly well. This last Circumstance I mention as a Thing that is of great Consequence in Practice, and of which I have had much Experience in similar Cases. Nothing is superior to Musk in Spasmodic Disorders, and nothing is equal to it in the Convulsions of Children. But I am afraid it is generally used in too small Doses to answer the End.

The Case of Mrs. Mary Best.

MR^S. *Mary Best*, at the *Golden Sugar-Loaves*, in *Bury-street*, *St. James's*, was, on the 4th Day of *September*, 1747, seized with a violent Fever, having miscarried three Days before. On the Day following she had so excessive a Pain in her Head, that it almost made her distracted, as she expressed herself; she continued in this Manner, without being able to sleep a Moment, 'till the *Sunday* following, being the 6th, and that Day about Twelve o'Clock, she took a Dose of the Powder before mentioned. After she had taken the Powder about Half an Hour, she was very sick, and vomited pretty much, and purged three or four Times. About Eight o'Clock she fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping and sweating all Night.
and

and the next Morning she got up perfectly well, without any Complaint of her Head, or any Signs of a Fever; and had no Return.

Mr. Thomas Brooke, Attorney at Law, in Red-lion-street, Holborn, gives me the following Case, which happened under his Inspection.

The Case of Mr. Beake Brooke, and that of Mrs. Mary Thackery, Servant to Mr. Thomas Brooke.

S I R,

MY Brother *Beake* was, on the first of *October* last, taken ill of a violent Fever, which in a few Days ran so high as to make him delirious, and to all Appearance he was in the utmost Danger, the Medicines he had taken having no Manner of Effect, and the Apothecary who attended him said it would be a Miracle if he recovered. On the *Sunday* Morning, being the 8th, you visited him, and gave him a Dose of your Powder for Fevers about Noon, which made him vomit a little, and purged him pretty smartly, and sweated him a good deal. As soon as the Operation was over, he fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping, and in a breathing Sweat all that Night, and the next Morning he was perfectly well of his Fever, and able to walk about. He went abroad two Days after, and has continued well ever since.

Mary Thackery, my Servant, was, on the 10th of *October*, 1747, seized with a violent Pain in her Head, which brought on a very bad Fever, and she was light-headed for several Days; but, upon taking one Dose of your Powder, which purged her pretty much, and made her sweat, the Fever entirely left her.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

Nov. 24, 1744.

Tho. Brooke.

The Case of Miss Eccles.

ON *Wednesday* the 18th of *March*, 1748, I was directed by a Lady of Distinction in *Westminster*, to attend *Miss Eccles*, at her Brother-in-Law's, *Mr. Hodges*, at the

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Peacock

Peacock in *Cateaton-street*. She was about twenty-two Years of Age, had enjoyed a general good State of Health, but was not of a very strong Constitution. I understood that she came out of the Country about a Month before, and was soon after seized with a pretty severe Cold, attended with a Cough. This was succeeded by a Diarrhæa, which I had Reason to believe would have terminated the Distemper. But it seems it was not thought proper that this should continue; for she had taken a great Number of Draughts and Boles, in which *Diascordium*, the Bark, and other Astringents and Opiates were Ingredients. These had the intended Effect, for the Diarrhæa was checked; and upon this she became feverish, her Pulse high and quick, her Urine high-coloured. Her Countenance remarkably red and florid, and she was at Intervals somewhat delirious. These Circumstances I collected from those about her. The Morning I visited her, she had taken twenty Grains of *Ipecacuanha*, which did not operate as an Emetic, but purged her copiously three Times; in Consequence of which she was manifestly better in all Respects. I was going to prescribe, when the Apothecary mentioned a Physician who attended her, upon which I declined directing any Thing 'till I had seen him, and an Appointment was made for our Meeting the next Morning at Eleven. Accordingly I went at the Time; but the Doctor thought proper to behave in such a Manner, that I deserted the Patient, and left her entirely to his Management. But on *Tuesday, March 24*, Mr. *Hodges* came to my House, and desired earnestly that I would see the young Lady again. Accordingly I made her a Visit, and was informed, that the preceding Evening, upon some Representations that had been made concerning the prodigious Number of Medicines she was to take, the Doctor said, it was not his Business to consult the Interest of her Executors, for it was impossible she could recover; and this, it seems, occasioned my being called again. Miss *Eccles* was at this Time excessively delirious, and had been so for some Days, during which Time she had never slept; her Tongue was very much discoloured, her Pulse extremely low and quick; her Heat was excessive; her Countenance extremely florid and red; and her Urine sometimes pale, and sometimes a little coloured, but crude. The Medicines she had taken were cordial Draughts, and

Boles

Boles every six Hours, from the Time I left her; for I was informed, there was some Suspicion of a Miliary Fever, which was to be expelled through the Pores of the Skin. After having represented, before a great many of the Neighbours, the Hardship of attending a Lady under such disadvantageous Circumstances, I consented to undertake the Conduct of her Case. I immediately ordered bleeding in the Foot; applied a Blister to her Head, and stimulating Cataplasms of Mustard-seed and Horse-radish to her Feet. Meantime I took Care to procure two Stools by a Clyster. That Evening she took a Dose of the Powder I have so often mentioned, which was repeated some Hours after; but neither had any perceivable Operation. The next Day, *March 25*, her Urine deposited a copious Sediment, though she still continued delirious. I repeated the third Dose of Powder, which, like the preceding, had no sensible Operation. Every Body, however, about her, could perceive that she was visibly mended. In the Afternoon I gave her Half an Ounce of *Glauber's Salt*, which purged her twice. That Night she slept. The next Morning, *March 26*, I found her in her Senses, and so much recovered, that I told the Family I thought her out of Danger. I repeated some more Doses of *Glauber's Salts*, and in a very few Days she was perfectly well, except that she remained very weak; but she recovered enough to be married soon after.

R E M A R K S.

I cannot determine how far the Powder was instrumental in this Cure. To speak my own Sentiments, I think that neither the Powder, nor the other Remedies, would have performed it alone, tho' I was so fortunate as to succeed by both: But as her Urine separated immediately after taking the first Doses, and as this is the general Effect it produces, I must ascribe a good deal to it.

Upon this Occasion, I cannot excuse myself from observing, that I have frequently seen very considerable Effects produced by the Application of Cataplasms to the Feet, prepared of Horse-radish and Mustard-seed, with a little old Yeast, and sharp Vinegar. Physicians, who constantly treat Patients in the Hippocratic Method, waiting for a Crisis, and doing very little to interfere with the Operations of Nature, have abundant Opportunities of

observing that the Piles, or Pains in the Feet, eminently relieve the Head. And therefore when these do not happen spontaneously, it has been thought expedient to excite them by Art. As to the Piles, it is not an easy Affair to bring them on soon enough to answer the Purpose; nor indeed can it be done at any Time with any Degree of Certainty. It would therefore, be a very great Improvement in Medicine, to discover a Method of exciting an Hæmorrhage from the Hæmorrhoidal Veins at Pleasure, and with as much Facility as we can procure one from the Veins of the Arm, the Neck, or the Foot; for I make no Doubt but by these Means we should have it in our Power generally to secure the Head. But with Respect to Pains in the Feet it is otherwise; for these may be, and are, frequently excited by the Application of Cantharides, Euphorbium, and other stimulating Ingredients. But these Cataplasms answer the End much sooner, and more effectually than any other Topic whatever; especially if the Feet are previously softened by soaking them in Milk and Water; and if, instead of applying them to the Soles, the whole Feet are involved in them, spread pretty thick on a Linen Cloth. I have almost daily Instances of Patients being roused from a Coma, or recovered from a Delirium, in a few Hours, by these Measures, with a Degree of salutary Pain, little inferior to the Rack; and this I esteem the surest Prognostick of returning Health; and on the contrary, I generally find an Insensibility, or Absence of Pain, after the Application of these Cataplasms for a reasonable Time, to be the most certain Presage of approaching Death. I need not mention that they should be renewed from Time to Time as they become dry; or that when they have excited a sufficient Degree of Pain, or when that becomes intolerable, they may be removed, lest the continued Torture should frustrate the End proposed, by depriving the Patient of that Opportunity of getting natural Sleep which it has afforded him, and which may reasonably be expected under this Manágement. The Judicious will know when to re-apply them, and how to regulate the Degree of Pain, that it may be sufficient to answer the Purpose, without running into such an Extreme as to defeat the Intention. I do not speak of these Applications as a late Discovery, for Sinapisms are almost as old as Medicine; but I could not forbear saying

saying thus much, because I do not find that they are used in the common Course of Practice; and because the great and good Effects I have often known them to produce, convince me that it is an inexcusable Omission to neglect them, when the Patient is delirious or comatose, or when the Head is apprehended to be in Danger.

This Case farther affords me an Opportunity of speaking my Sentiments upon a Subject of vast Consequence in Practice, I mean that of a Miliary Fever. And I hope the Gentlemen of the Faculty, who think differently from me, will excuse me, if I am not so far a Sceptic, as to call in Question some Points of Doctrine relative to this Distemper, which I find at present universally received as unquestionable Maxims. Sir *David Hamilton*, the celebrated Man-Midwife, some Years ago, wrote a Treatise expressly on this Disorder; and I must confess I have often met with the Fever he describes, attended with innumerable Vesicles upon the Breast, or all over the Body, about the Size of a Pin's Head. But this I have very seldom observed to happen, except in the Fevers of Child-bed Women, and that only when an Excess of Heat had been previously excited by the Season of the Year, the Regimen, or Medicines; or when due Evacuation had been neglected in the Beginning, and in Consequence of this the Febrile Heat had been suffered to rise to an extravagant Pitch. I, therefore, always considered these Miliary Eruptions as the Offspring of Heat only, by whatever Means it was produced; and never had the least Reason to apprehend that they were caused by any Kind of Malignity or Poison antecedent to, or coeval with, the Fever. And in Consequence of these Sentiments, I have seldom or never solicited their Protrusion by Sudorifics; but instead of that, have almost always judged it more prudent to prevent them, by curing the Fever before it arrived at that Stage in which they generally appear.

I do not know that the Name of Miliary Fever is at present confined to the Distemper above-mentioned; but so far as I have been able to inform myself, this Name should seem to extend to all Sorts of Fevers attended with a great Number of small Eruptions, not yet distinguished by any particular Name. These, it is true, frequently occur in acute Diseases, if the Patient is kept very warm and takes many Cordials; but they as often happen to

those who use much Exercise in hot Weather, or who travel into hot Climates, without any Fever or Cardiacs. Hence I have been induced to esteem them as the pure Effects of too intense Heat, and otherwise as independent of the Fever, and as little to be regarded in the Treatment, as a long Beard, or a dirty Face, when shaving or washing have been neglected, in Consequence of an acute Disorder. Of this, however, I will venture to be positive, that let the Physician but remove the Fever, and either no Miliary Eruptions will be protruded, or if they are, they will be so perfectly inoffensive as neither to deserve any Notice, or any particular Treatment.

Upon the whole, I have many Reasons to suspect that many of the Miliary Fevers we hear of, are entirely the Children of Art, and that Nature is very little concerned in their Generation. In order to explain how I apprehend they may be at any Time be produced, give me Leave for once to suppose a Case. Let the strongest Porter or Chairman that can be met with, in the most entire State of Health, be confined to his Bed in a very warm Room; let him take, every four Hours, hot Sudorifics, and let Sweats be solicited, by drinking plentifully of Sack, or White Wine Whey, and by all other Methods that can be contrived. He will soon find himself hot, restless, and uneasy, and in some days Nature will probably attempt his Relief, by exciting a Diarrhœa. Let this be immediately checked, and soon after he will become delirious, and will sleep either very uneasy, or not at all. Then let a Blister be laid on his Back, and in the Progress of this Treatment, half a Dozen more on various Parts of the Body, and let the same Medicines and Regimen be continued. He will become more hot, restless, and delirious, be excruciated with the Strangury, and very likely sweat profusely, while the Symptoms continually increase. When he has been thus managed a certain Number of Days, fourteen for Example, or, if these are not sufficient, twenty, it is a Thousand to one, that Miliary Eruptions will appear upon the Surface of the Skin; and then, withdrawing the heating Medicines, and Regimen, and giving him some Stools, it is possible he may recover.

The three following Cases may possibly convince those whom Facts can influence, that all the Maxims commonly received, relative to Miliary Fevers, are not strictly true.

The

The Case of Mrs. Sarah Hayes.

MRS. Sarah Hayes, Wife to Mr. Hayes, a Waiter at *White's Chocolate-House, St. James's-street*, aged twenty-two, was, on *Sunday*, the 1st of *May*, 1748, taken with a Shivering, succeeded by an excessive Heat; and on *Monday* the 2d, was confined to her Bed. Her Fever continued increasing 'till about the 11th of *May*, during all which Time she had little or no sleep, and sweated profusely. At this Time Miliary Eruptions began to appear on her Breast and Arms, which continued about three Days, and then disappeared; upon which she was much worse, and began to be excessively delirious and insensible, insomuch as not to know her Husband, or any of her Friends; her Tongue was excessively dry and black, and her Urine without any Sediment, and pale. In this Condition, on *Friday, May* the 20th, in the Evening, I visited her. She took a Dose of Fever Powder, upon which she was very sick the greatest Part of the Night, puked gently several Times, and purged four or five Times. The next Morning her Tongue began to be moist and red, her Urine somewhat turbid, her Pulse regular, and much less quick, and her feverish Heat was greatly diminished, insomuch as to be scarcely perceivable. On *Sunday* Morning she was much better, but her Delirium still continued, and she slept very little. On *Sunday* Night she took a large Dose of Musk, and towards five in the Morning slept for some Hours, and continued sleeping at Intervals 'till the *Wednesday* Morning following, when she perfectly recovered her Senses and Health, without any other Medicine, except some few gentle Purges; and during my Attendance, I think she took three or four neutral Draughts.

The Case of Mr. Benjamin Freer.

ON *Monday, June* 20, 1748, *Benjamin Freer*, about nineteen Years old, a Waiter now at the *Sun Tavern* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, had been ill several Days of a Fever, and this Day Miliary Eruptions began to appear on his Arms, which the next Day, *Tuesday* the 21st, disappeared; and though he sweated very much, his Tongue became very dry, and he began to be delirious and convulsed, insomuch that on *Friday* the 24th his Tongue was black, dry, cracked, and sore, and he was
exces-

excessively delirious, perpetually muttering something that could not be understood, and throwing off the Bed-cloaths, could with Difficulty be kept in Bed, and was exceedingly convulsed all over. In this Condition I was called to him, and about Noon, *June 24*, he took one full Dose of Fever Powder, which gave him five Stools. At Night his Tongue began to be moist and red, and he spake more intelligibly; but yet was, at Intervals, delirious. He took half a Dose more about Nine, and it was repeated about Four; but neither of these had any perceivable Operation. On *Saturday* the 25th, about Eleven in the Morning, he took another whole Dose, which gave him three Stools. At Night his Tongue was much more moist and red; he was more sensible, and his Convulsions much less. That Night he slept three Hours, and sweated very gently. On *Sunday* the 26th, by Eleven in the Morning, his Convulsions entirely ceased, his Tongue became red and moist, he was very sensible, and in every Respect so well as to be thought out of Danger. The next Day he took a gentle Purge, which was repeated two or three Times, and perfectly recovered.

R E M A R K S.

The Observations I would make upon the two preceding Cases are, that *Maxim* generally received in Physic is false, importing, that when Miliary Eruptions appear on the Skin in Fevers, and soon after recede, without any Possibility of being brought out again, the Patient almost always dies delirious and convulsed. For in these two Cases, and many more I could instance, the Patients have recovered with great Ease, notwithstanding the Retrocession of the Eruptions above-mentioned. And secondly, that as the Reproduction of these Efflorescences was in no Degree necessary to the Cure of the Fever, I should strongly suspect, that their first Appearance was of as little Use; and if of no Service here, I see no Reason to imagine they are at any Time of Consequence enough to deserve a particular Treatment. Of this, however, I think myself abundantly certain, that let the Physician take Care to moderate the Fever in such a Manner that the Symptoms may not run into Excess, and the *vital Powers*, or what is usually understood by the Word *Nature*, will so regulate the Disorder, as to produce and keep them out, if it should be conducive to the Preservation of the Individual,

vidual, and never expel them at all, or suffer them to recede, if they are superfluous or injurious. And with Respect to the Delirium, Convulsions, and that Train of fatal Symptoms which usually are said to ensue upon the Disappearance of Miliary Eruptions, I must be so candid as to confess, that I have ascribed these generally to the very hot Medicines usually exhibited, with a View of expelling them; for I know that in other Fevers the same heating Medicines will produce the very same Symptoms.

The Case of Mrs. Anne Medley.

ANNE MEDLEY, a young Woman, about twenty-five Years of Age, being upon a Visit to a Relation at *Dunmow*, in *Essex*, forty Miles from *London*, was on *Monday, May* the 30th, about four o'Clock in the Morning, seized with a violent Pain in her right Hip, and a Fever, which increased 'till *Thursday* Morning, at which Time her Fever was excessive, and her Pain, now spread all over her, was intolerable. On *Monday*, the Day she was taken ill, she lost ten or twelve Ounces of Blood, which was very sizy. In this Condition, however, on *Wednesday, June* the first, she set out for *London*, being persuaded she would have more Care taken of her at Home than in a strange Place. That Night she arrived at *Chelmsford*, and was there told that her Distemper was the Gout, and that she must drink for her Life strong Wines, in Order to keep it from her Stomach. That Night she took strong White-Wine Whey, with Hartshorn Drops, which did her a great Deal of Mischief; for next Morning she was much worse in every Respect. That Morning, *Thursday, June* the 2d, she set forward for *London*, and upon the Road drank near a Bottle of White Wine, the strongest that could be procured, in Pursuance of the Instructions she had received. As her Disorder was from the first a severe inflammatory Fever, the Wine had the Effect which might reasonable be expected from it; that is, inflamed her to an excessive Degree. She came Home that Evening from the Inn in a Chair, but with the utmost Difficulty, and was very near expiring in it in all Appearance. When she was undressed, her right Leg was extremely swelled and black, and the Skin was cracked, and discharged Ichor and Blood, and her Pain and Fever

raged

raged with the utmost Violence. In this Condition she took half a Dose of Fever Powder, which gave her four or five Stools, and made her puke a little, and raised a gentle Sweat. The next Morning, *June* the 3d, the Tumor of the Leg subsided, she was in much less Pain, and her Fever was much abated. On *Saturday, June* the 4th, she lost two Ounces of Blood, which was extremely fizy; and at Night the Powder was repeated, with much the same Effect as the first. On *Sunday, June* the 5th, she lost ten Ounces more of Blood, as fizy as before; and at Night a Blister was applied to her Back. *Monday, June* the 6th, her Fever was very moderate, but her Pains continued excessive, and she could get no Sleep. She lost ten Ounces of Blood, more fizy than the first. 'Till *Sunday* the 12th, she took three or four Times a Day Nitre, and other neutral Salts, and was three Times purged with *Glauber's* Salt. On that Day a great Quantity of Miliary Eruptions appeared upon her Breast and Arms, but very faintly. The same neutral Salts and Purges were continued 'till *Sunday, June* the 19th, and the Miliary Eruptions came forward pretty well. The Pains still continued with Violence: and she had never closed her Eyes to sleep from the first Seizure, that is, for twenty Days. This Morning her Urine, which had all the Time been high-coloured and crude, was as pale as Rock Water. Her Fever returned with Violence, and she began to be very delirious. She lost immediately ten Ounces of Blood, which continued fizy as before, and in an Hour took a very large Dose of Fever Powder, which made her very sick all Day, and gave her eighteen Stools: After the third of which, her Urine became again high-coloured, and, at Night, deposited a copious Sediment. After every Stool she was manifestly better, insomuch, that in the Evening the Delirium ceased, and she was perfectly in her Senses. That Night, after taking a Dose of Musk, she slept, for the first Time, from Twelve to One, but awaked in great Confusion and Pain. At Five in the Morning of the 20th, she fell asleep again, and slept 'till Seven, but awakened in the same Confusion. At this Time the Miliary Eruptions were come very forward, appeared with very small white Heads, which broke, and discharged a Water. From this Time she was perfectly free from her Fever, but her Pains continued,

though

though less violent. She slept from Time to Time, but as her Sleep was very much confused and disturbed, the Evening of *Tuesday, June the 21st*, she took half a Dram of Musk, and twelve Grains of Nitre. That Night she slept pretty well, and continued to sleep ever after with more Ease. From this Time she was pretty free from her Fever, but when the first Miliary Efflorescences went off, a second Crop appeared, and after a third, but with little or no Inconvenience, for she was able to sit up the greatest Part of the Day and soon recovered; except that for some Time she was affected with Pains in the Arms and Legs, returning upon any considerable Alteration of the Weather.

R E M A R K S.

The young Woman, who is the Subject of this History, two Days before her Journey, had heated herself excessively by ironing Linen, and had been so imprudent as to go into a damp Cellar, and drink Small-Beer, whilst in a violent Sweat; and the Day on which she travelled was excessively hot and sultry. These Circumstances, added to the preposterous Treatment of her Disorder whilst Abroad, excited an Inflammation to the highest Degree imaginable; insomuch that the Heat of her Distemper, which was excessive, performed the Office of heating Medicines and Cordials, and excited Miliary Eruptions. But the Judicious will observe, that little Regard was paid to these Appearances, and that nothing was attempted with a View of promoting them. Instead of that, all the Evacuations, the Medicines, and Regimen, tended to cool, to check the Violence of the Inflammation, to remove the Fever, or at least to keep it within due Bounds. The Success answered my Expectations.

It often happens, that Persons of both Sexes, upon taking a violent Cold, are seized with an utter Loss of Appetite, Dejection of Spirits, violent Coughs, Pains in the Breast, and sometimes in the Arms and Legs, and all those Symptoms which usually accompany a Consumption. I give, therefore, the following Cases, as Specimens of what may be expected in such Disorders from the Use of the Powder.

The Case of Mr. Tho. Carter, at the Sun and Apple-Tree, in White-Hart-yard, Drury-Lane.

MR. Carter was, on *May 3, 1748*, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, seized with a violent Shivering, which lasted about three Hours. He was put to Bed, and when the Shivering ceased, he became excessively hot and feverish. The next Morning his Apothecary took away about ten Ounces of Blood. From the first he was much afflicted with Pains in his Bowels; he could get but very little Sleep, and was generally delirious; with very few and short Intervals. In this State he continued 'till the fifteenth of the same Month, his Medicines were warm Cordials and Diaphoretics. A Blister was applied to his Back, and two to his Arms, and he had several Clysters, being excessively costive during the whole Illness. About the 16th, he was seized with a very severe Cough, and his Legs began to swell pretty much, and pitted. On the 21st he was removed to *Kensington*, in a very weak Condition, the Delirium having ceased for a few Days. Whilst he continued there, the Cough and Swelling of his Legs increased greatly, and he became daily weaker, insomuch, that on *July the 1st*, he was, with much Difficulty, brought to Town, as his Family and Friends thought, to die; and that Day his Wife was told, by one concerned in Physic, that he would sleep no more in this World.

July the 1st, about Seven in the Evening, I visited him for the first Time, and found him too weak to walk across the Chamber. His Cough was so excessive, that he had scarcely slept a Moment for many Nights; and every Night he spit more than a half Pint Basen of a yellow and green viscid Matter, very frothy, and mixed with Pus. His Pulse was scarcely perceivable; his Tongue dry and white; he was excessively thirsty, and very deaf; his Urine was very red, crude, and small in Quantity; and his Legs very much swelled. This Evening I directed an Emulsion of Sperma-Ceti, with Opobalsam, and a little Rhubarb to procure a Stool.

July the 2d, I made him a second Visit, and found him much in the same Condition as he was before. As I judged there was Reason to believe the Disorder of his Lungs depended on his Fever, I gave him that Night twelve Grains

Grains of the Fever Powder. At this Time he complained very much, as he had done for some Time, of a Pain and great Soreness, at the lower Part of his Breast, on the right Side. *July 3*, in the Morning, I thought him somewhat better, for his Urine deposited a copious white Sediment, was more in Quantity, and he was much less feverish and thirsty, and better in Spirits, having got a little Sleep. This Night he took fifteen Grains more of the same Medicine. *July 4*, his Thirst was very much abated, his Tongue moist and red, his Urine in a large Quantity, and he had slept some Hours the preceding Night; so that I thought him, upon the Whole, much better. This Night fifteen Grains of the Powder was repeated.

July 5, he had slept a good deal; his Cough, Spitting, Thirst, and Deafness, were much better. This Night he took fifteen Grains more.

July 6 and 7, he continued mending, and took each Night fifteen Grains of the Powder, which, 'till this Time, had no sensible Operation. But,

July 8, he took another Dose of fifteen Grains, and was restless and uneasy 'till Two o'Clock, when he vomited twice plentifully, so as to fill a Chamber-Pot half full of yellow frothy Phlegm; and immediately after he fell asleep, and continued sleeping 'till near Eight, without once coughing or spitting.

July 9, I found him surprisingly better, every bad Symptom being much abated. This Night a Dose of fifteen Grains was repeated. About Two in the Morning he vomited plentifully, then slept 'till Eight, as the preceding Night.

July 10, I found him so much recovered, that I judged him out of Danger. From this Time his Cough was so little troublesome, that he could sleep eight or nine Hours without being once disturbed. He spit but little, and that of a good Colour and Consistence. The Swelling of his Legs gradually abated; his Appetite returned, so as to be craving, and he grew plump and strong, so as to walk in *Somerſet-Gardens* and the Park, almost every Day. From this Time he took the Powder only once in two or three Days, and on the other Evenings some gentle cathartic Pills, to give him a Motion or two the next Day.

July 29, he went to the *Melon-Ground, Millbank*, walked for an Hour, and then walked Home.

August 7, he walked to *Marybone*, thence to *Tottenham-Court*, and thence Home.

August 8. he went to *Fulham* in a Coach, and walked all the Way Home.

Since that Time he has been perfectly well: But lest I should ascribe too much to the Powder, I must remark, that from the Time I was first consulted, I confined him to a very strict Regimen, and forbid all Manner of Flesh, and all Sorts of fermented Liquors. His Food consisted principally of Broths, Milk, the raw White of an Egg beat up with Sugar, and other Things of the same Kind; he had the Liberty of drinking plentifully of the Juices of baked Cherries and Currants, the Fruits then in Season.

The Case of Mr. Giles Alsop, a Hatter, in White-Hart-Yard, Drury-Lane.

MR. *Giles Alsop*, was, about the Middle of *March*, 1749, seized with a slow Fever, attended with great Lowness of Spirits and Dejection, a Cough and considerable Spitting, an utter Loss of Appetite, Want of Sleep, and Thirst, insomuch that he was thought to be in a Consumption. In this Situation he lost some Blood, and took every Night ten Grains of the Fever Powder, which only made him sweat very gently. He found himself much better immediately, and in a Fortnight was perfectly restored to his Health.

The Case of Mr. Benjamin Pinchis.

MR. *Benjamin Pinchis*, Coachman to a noble Earl, was, about the 20th of *December*, 1748, seized with Pains in his Back, Sides, and Limbs, attended with a feverish Indisposition, and an absolute Want of Rest, together with perpetual Tremblings. On *Wednesday, Jan. 4*, 1748-9, he took half a Dose of the Powder, which gave him one Stool, and made him sweat profusely. At One in the Morning he took another, which made him vomit once, procured three Stools, and made him sweat 'till Nine on *Thursday* Morning; by the Evening of which Day he was perfectly well.

The Case of Mrs. Kidney.

MRS. *Clark*, now *Mrs. Kidney*, Wife to *Mr. Kidney*, of *Goldsmiths-Hall*, had been for upwards of two Years

Years afflicted with a Fever on her Spirits and Nerves, as it was called, which reduced her so very low, that she was unable to see any Company, and was ready to sink down at the least Noise; every Object seemed distorted and frightful, and so great Watchfulness attended the Disorder, that she has been often six or eight Nights successively without Sleep, though One Hundred and Twenty Drops of Liquid Laudanum were given her at a Time, to procure it. Her Friends tried all Means for her Relief, that were advised, but without Effect, as she was supposed past all Hopes of Recovery. She was persuaded to take seven Grains of the Fever Powder, which made her a little sick, then occasioned a gentle Sweat, and, after that, purged her twice. When the Operation was over, she found herself infinitely better. However, pursuant to the Directions, she took seven Grains more of the same Powder, which had nearly the same Effect as the former; and in three or four Days she perfectly recovered her Health.

Thus much was sent me by the Lady in Question, before I had seen her: But upon examining into the Particulars of the Case, I found something very remarkable attending it. She had been bit by a mad Dog about two Years before, and had never been perfectly well afterwards. But the next Year, nearly at the same Season in which she had received the Wound, all the Symptoms above-mentioned appeared with great Violence. What Measures were taken I cannot learn, but in some Weeks she became much better. The second Year, at the same Season, her Disorders were again exasperated as before; and it was then she took the Fever Powder, with the Success mentioned above.

The Cases of many People occur in medicinal Writers, who, after receiving a Bite from a mad Dog, have been seized periodically with most of those Symptoms which precede and accompany the *Hydrophobia*. *Hildanus* gives an Instance of this Kind in a Letter from *Roscius*. The Lady who is the Subject of his Observations, as I remember, had Returns of her Disorder every seven Years at first, and afterwards more frequently. We read of something of the like Kind, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that happened to two Boys in *Ireland*. And I have been told by a Gentleman of Veracity, of a Case where the Distemper

appeared periodically to a Boy who was Whipper in to a Pack of Fox Hounds in the North of *England*. I do not relate this by Way of recommending this Medicine in that Species of Madness excited by the Bite of a mad Dog, because I have no farther Experience of its Efficacy. And as Quicksilver will both prevent and cure it, (as is shewn in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in my Pamphlet upon this Subject) it would be trifling, as well as inhuman, to neglect a certain Remedy for the Sake of an Experiment.

The Case of Mary Smith, of Babraham, near Gogmagog, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Godolphin.

ON *Wednesday* the 4th of *December*, 1748, she was seized with a violent Fever and sore Throat, which continued to grow worse, without any Intermission, 'till *Sunday* the 8th, when she was blooded, and a Blister was laid to her Back; the Fever still heightened, and she grew delirious. On *Monday* Morning she was seized with convulsive Twitches, the Fever was burning hot, and her Speech altered, so as at Times not to be understood. At Ten that Morning, Mr. *Anthony Froling*, a Servant of Lord *Godolphin's*, gave her fifteen Grains of the Fever Powder. In half an Hour after, she was in a profuse Sweat, which continued above an Hour. She had one small Puke, and in the Afternoon two Stools. At Night the Fever abated, and she got some Sleep, (of which she had not had a Wink before from her being first taken ill) the Fever continued to abate all *Tuesday*, and on *Wednesday* she took fifteen Grains more of the Powder, which had no visible Operation, but she still continued to mend, and the Fever abated though it was not quite gone off; the Complaint in her Throat still continued; and on *Friday* the 23d, she took the like Dose of Powder, which only sweated her for near three Hours. On this, the Fever went off, and the sore Throat, in a Manner, was quite well.

The Case of Mrs. Margaret Mincing.

MRS. *Margaret Mincing*, then Servant to the Honourable Mr. *Drax*, in *Pall Mall*, was on *Monday March* the 9th, 1748, extremely ill of a Fever. She was very hot and thirsty, had not slept for three Days and Nights, was very costive, had violent Pains in her Head, and likewise all over her; her Face, Arms, and Legs, were very

very much convulsed. That Night about Eleven she took a Dose of Powder, which in about an Hour made her a little sick, but without vomiting. About the same Time a Blister was applied to her Back, and stimulating Cataplasms to her Feet. She sweated all that Night plentifully, and the next Morning, about Seven, took another Dose of Powder, in Consequence of which, she sweated all that Day, and by Ten o'Clock in the Morning all her Pains and Convulsions ceased, and the Fever seemed entirely cured. On *Friday Morning, March 11*, the convulsive Motions returned, together with the Pains in her Head, but without any feverish Heat. About eight in the Morning she took another Powder, which raised a gentle Sweat; and at Eleven the Convulsions and Pain entirely ceased. She then took a very gentle Purge, which operated several Times. She had no Return of her Pains, Convulsions, or Fever, but recovered perfectly.

Very soon after this, I had Intelligence that a violent epidemical Fever raged in *Dorsetshire*, of which scarcely one in fifteen of those who were seized with it, recovered. And upon this I requested Mr. *Drax*, who, from the preceding Case, had contracted a favourable Opinion of the Medicine, to send a Quantity of it to his Steward in that County, with Orders to distribute it in the Manner he thought most proper for the Welfare of his Neighbours. And I am persuaded that the same Spirit of Humanity which prevailed upon him to grant my Petition, has given him sufficient Reason not to regret his Compliance. For his Steward sends me the following Account:

To Doctor JAMES.

SIR,

Charborough, July 15; 1749.

I Received yours, but the Hurry of Business I am engaged in, and the Distance of Time since the Fever raged here, would not permit me to collect the following Cases (with that Exactness which I have aimed at) sooner; and, indeed, I am still afraid, that for Want of Attendance on the several sick Persons, and Knowledge in the physical Way, several Symptoms have escaped my Notice.

The Fever that raged here from the Beginning of *March* to the latter End of *May*, 1748, was generally fatal; not above one in ten got over it. The first Complaint was a Chillness, and Pain in all their Limbs, which

soon

soon settled in the Throat, Breast, or Side, but generally in the latter; and in a few Hours after they were taken, they were so dispirited and extremely ill, that one would have thought them just expiring; and indeed a great many died at the End of three Days, and the Generality at the End of five Days. I observed when this Fever was most fatal, it was attended with Purging.

The Reason why no more of your Powders were taken, is this, the Fever had made great Progress before they came here; and after I had received them, it required some Time and Difficulty to persuade the Country People to take them, who, by their natural Dislike to Medicine and the Prejudice they entertained of the Powder's being Mercury, or something of a poisonous Nature, they chose rather to die than to lay violent Hands on themselves. Whether these weak Notions were nursed by the Physicians and Apothecaries here, I am not certain; but I have some Reason to think they were; because I have heard some of them, in public Company, endeavour to discredit the Powders, by calling them a Quack Composition, and the like. This, though easily seen through by People of small Penetration, yet with the Multitude had some Weight; but at last Experience convinced them that the Powders were more efficacious than Bleeding and Blistering, the Methods pursued by the Physicians and Apothecaries.

The Case of the first Person who took your Powders here, *viz. Henry Hain, of Lytchet, near Pool, in the County of Dorset*, was taken in *March, 1748*, with a cold Shivering, and a great Pain in his Limbs, which soon brought on a violent Fever, and in two or three Days he was thought very dangerously ill. Being informed of his Condition, I sent him a Dose of your Powder, with proper Directions, which I copied out of your Dissertation on Fevers; the Powder sweated him very much, and his Pains and Fever abated; but the Nurse imprudently gave him a Clyster before the Operation of the Powder was over, and he thereby took fresh cold, which brought on the Fever more violent than ever; I sent him another Dose, which operated as before, and probably would have immediately cured him had he been prevented from going down Stairs too soon, which laid him up again for some Days; however, he got over it, and has continued well ever since.

Mr.

Mr. *George Goodwin*, of *Morden*, near *Wareham*, Carpenter, was taken in *March* 1748, with a *Chillness*, and a great *Pain* in his *Limbs*, which was soon followed with a violent *Fever*, and a great *Oppression* at his *Breast*, and a *Pain* in his *Side*; after he had been blooded four or five *Times* without *Relief*, I sent him a *Dose* of your *Powder*, which sweated him very much, and in five or six *Hours* after he had taken it, he found himself quite easy, and the *Fever* perfectly gone, and has remained well to this *Day*.

William Isaac, of *Morden*, was taken about the same *Time* with the like *Complaints*; after he had been twice blooded I gave him a *Dose* of your *Powder*, which sweated him very much, and in a few *Hours* his *Fever* left him, and he has continued well to this *Day*.

Elizabeth Gawler, of *Morden*, was likewise taken with a violent *Fever*, and without *Bleeding* or using any other *Means* but taking one *Dose* of your *Powder*, (which sweated her very much) the *Fever* left her in four *Hours* after she took it, and returned no more.

Daniel Travers, of *Morden*, was, in *April* 1748, seized with a violent *Fever*, and a *Pain* in his *Breast* and *Side*, but by taking one *Dose* of your *Fever Powder*, the *Fever* left him, and he has remained well to this *Day*.

Mr. *Thomas Oliver*, of *Spetisbury*, near *Blandford*, aged upwards of sixty *Years*, was, in *June* 1748, taken with a violent *pleuritic Fever*; after he had been blooded and tried several *Medicines* in vain, he was advised to send for a *Dose* of your *Fever Powder*, which sweated him very much, and by taking the second *Dose*, his *Fever* quite left him and he remains well to this *Day*.

Henry Tobit, *John Gallop*, *Thomas Stickland*, *Henry Fry*, and *Francis Barnes*, were all seized with violent *Fevers* about the same *Time*, and applied to me for your *Powders*, which operated as before by sweating, and I believe their *Cure* was principally owing to your *Powders*.

I am informed, that several *Persons* at a farther *Distance* in this *Neighbourhood* have taken them with the like *Success*; and the only *Times* they have failed within my *Knowledge*, were on the following *Persons* viz. *Thomas Bazant*, *Roger Baker*, *Mary Seltar*, and *Jane Potter*, who all died; but I find by a nice *Enquiry*, that the

Pow-

Powders were imprudently administered, or not given till the Person was actually departing. I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

HUMPHRY GILES.

MR^S. *Dickens*, of *Enfield*, a Lady of Fortune, and one whose Character puts her Veracity out of Dispute, did me the Favour to send me, on the 11th of *Nov.* 1749, her own Case, that of her Daughter, and those of four of her Neighbours, who were, I presume, obliged to her for the Medicine. The two first of which are as follow :

The Case of Mrs. Dickens.

MR^S. *Dickens* was, about the Middle of *March* 1749, seized with a Fever, of that Kind which is called Nervous ; it continued for near two Months ; but on or about the 4th of *May* following, she took one Dose of the Fever Powder, which made her puke, and excited a Sweat. The next day she was perfectly well, and has continued so ever since.

The Case of Miss Dickens.

MISS *Dickens* was about the same Time ill of a violent Cold, attended with a Fever. She took half a Dose of the Powder, by which she was perfectly cured, and has remained well ever since.

*A Copy of a Letter published in the News-Papers by the
Rev. Mr. John Neville Birch.*

SIR,

Penn, in Buckinghamshire, June 8, 1750.

THE Perusal of some Cases in the Papers relating to the extraordinary Cures performed by Dr. *James's* Powders on two Gentlemen who attended the fatal Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, put me in in Mind that it was my Duty to contribute all in my Power to the public Good, by publishing my own, which was literally thus, according to the best information I can get, having been myself insensible and delirious, and of Course not remembering any Thing that happened.

On *Thursday* the 12th of *April* last, being on a Visit at *Sir Neville Hickman's*, at *Bare-Hill, Berkshire*, I was seized with a Fever. In the Night I was much better ; but on *Friday* it returned with great Violence. On *Saturday* an Apothecary took from me some Blood, and on *Sunday* a Blister was laid on my Back. On *Monday*,
being

being very ill, Dr. *Addington*, of *Reading* was sent for; and about four or five Days after, Dr. *Hayes*, of *Windsor*, was called in. I mention the Names of these Gentlemen, because their high Reputation in their Profession will remove all Manner of Suspicion that any Thing was neglected which could contribute to my Recovery. During this Week I was bled twice more in the Arm, twice in the Temporal Artery, was cupped several Times, once bled with Leaches, had two more Blisters applied to the Arms, two to the Legs, one to the Head, and two Plaisters to the Feet. On *Sunday, April 22*, I was so extremely ill that the Person who attended me went down Stairs to Sir *Neville Hickman*, and told him I was dead, but upon my discovering some Signs of Life, Sir *Neville* made them endeavour to force down a Dose of Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, of which I swallowed about a third or fourth Part. On *Monday* and *Tuesday*, the 23d and 24th, I was much better, but the Powder was not then repeated. On *Wednesday* I relapsed, and on *Thursday* was so ill that my Physicians had not the least Hopes of my Life: On that Day, *April 26*, I took for the second Time a Dose of Dr. *James's* Powder, and on *Friday, April 27*, was much better. This Medicine was repeated, and to the great Surprize of almost every Body, I continued to mend hourly, and in a few Days perfectly recovered.

Sir *Neville George Hickman*, and Mr. *Willoughby Wood*, of *Thorby*, in *Lincolnshire*, who was at that Time at Sir *Neville's*, will attest the Truth of this Relation: And I am persuaded that Dr. *Hayes* and Dr. *Addington* will do the same; because they were at that Time clear that my Recovery was entirely owing to Dr. *James's* Fever Powder.

These, Sir, are the Particulars of my Case, which I beg may by your Means be communicated to the Public: for the general Good of Mankind.

I am, SIR, your's, &c.

JOHN NEVILLE BIRCH.

A Copy of a Letter published in the News-Papers by
Capt. Charlton.

SIR,

HAVING been lately seized with a very smart Fever, attended with a violent Head-ach, and Lowness of Spirits,

Spirits, and indeed every Symptom that portended an Illness of some Danger and Continuance; and having luckily by me two or three Papers of Dr. *James's* celebrated Fever Powder, I ordered one of them to be divided into three Parts, of which I took one about eight o'Clock in the Evening, which threw me into a plentiful Sweat; and in less than half an Hour into a profound Sleep; and being awakened about Twelve, at which Time I took another of the Powders, it had so surprising an Effect that I slept 'till Eight the next Morning, when I found every Symptom vanished; my Pulse eased, my Head-Ach quite left me, and in such a Flow of Spirits that I had almost forgot that I had gone to Bed indisposed, and indeed have continued since in a much better State of Health than I had been in some Time before, which induces me to believe, that there is something in that admirable Medicine of so cordial and excellent a Quality, which exceeds the Modesty of what is promised in the common Advertisements, or even of the Doctor's own Hope of its Success. I desire, therefore, that you will give this short and true Account a Place in your Paper, as I only intend it for the general Good of Mankind, who may labour under these terrible Disorders, and in Justice to the Author of that universally useful Discovery.

*Johnson's Court,
Charing Cross,
August 20, 1750.*

*I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant;
JOHN CHARLTON.*

The Case of Colley Cibber, Esq; as it was published in the News-Papers.

White's Chocolate-House, St. James's, Feb. 1, 1750.

ON the 6th of December last I was seized with a Fever, which in 24 Hours became so violent, that I became extremely delirious, insomuch that I obstinately refused all Manner of Medicines. This continued 'till about December the 16th, when all my Friends thought me near expiring, and the more, because I was then in the eightieth Year of my Age. At this Time my Relations gave me a Dose of Doctor *James's* Fever Powder, in some Tamarinds, unknown to me, which, as it had no Taste, I did not discover. This gave me one Stool, and the next Morning I was much better. From that Time my Relations

gave

gave me the same Medicine, without my Knowledge, in Small-Beer, Tea, and every Thing I took. This was attended with so good an Effect, that in three Days the Fever, with all its Symptoms, entirely left me, infomuch that I am now perfectly recovered.

This I esteem my Duty to the Public to communicate, for the general Advantage of Mankind.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

COLLEY CIBBER.

Three Cases communicated by Mr. Bullock, of Pyle, near Colnbrook.

ON the 5th of February 1761, the Son of *John Hawks*, Gardener to Mr. *Bullock*, aged twelve Years, was seized with a most violent Fever, in Consequence of which he kept his Bed fifteen Weeks, the six last of which he lay senseless, and was so excessively reduced, that no one had the least Expectation of his Recovery; and for some Weeks it was thought impossible he could live an Hour longer; for he was so emaciated that his Joints worked Wounds through the Skin, which were thought very likely to mortify. In this Situation Dr. *James's* Fever Powder was, by a Neighbour, given to the Child, and repeated three Times; at the same Time the Cataplasms described in the printed Directions for taking the same Powder, were applied to his Feet. These were attended with such surprizing Effects, that the Boy soon recovered his Senses; in four Days came down Stairs, and walked about; and in a Fortnight was as perfectly well as before his Illness.

A very little after this, a Daughter of the same *John Hawks*, ten Years old, was seized with the same Fever, which proved as violent as her Brother's, and reduced her almost as low; but, upon taking some Doses of the same Powders, she recovered in a very few Days, in the same surprizing Manner.

Richard Creed, Shepherd to the said Mr. *Bullock*, was about the 17th of July last, seized with a violent Cold, attended with excessive Pains in his Limbs, which were immediately succeeded by a Fever; this continued perpetually increasing, till he was thought to be beyond all Possibility of Recovery; when he took Doctor *James's* Fever Powder, which, in about three Hours, excited a plentiful Sweat, and procured one Stool. The Powder was

was repeated once a Day for the succeeding five Days, during which Time he continued hourly mending, and perfectly recovered.

The Case of a Gentleman at Montauban, in France, published in the News-papers, by Order of the Right Honourable the Lord Falkland.

IN the Beginning of November, 1751, the Right Hon. the Lord Falkland being at Montauban, in France, visited an *English* Gentleman there, who was thought to be expiring of a Fever; his Physicians and Friends being destitute of all hopes of his Recovery. He had taken a great Quantity of the Bark, which, far from doing him Service, appeared to be very prejudicial to him. At this Time he rattled in the Throat, was very much delirious, and insensible, and excessively hot and low. At Seven in the Morning Lord Falkland gave him half a Paper of Doctor James's Fever Powder, which made him sweat profusely. Two Hours after, he took another half Paper, in Consequence of which he brought up a large Mouthful of very black Bile, had some Stools, and sweated plentifully. Betwixt Twelve and One he sat up and spoke, and became sensible: At Three he took a whole Paper, which was repeated at proper Intervals, according to the printed Directions. In Consequence of this he perfectly recovered from his Disorder, and in a few Days regained his Strength. The Right Hon. the Lord Falkland esteeming this more a public than a private Concern, has ordered it to be published for the Advantage of Mankind.

THE terrible Havock which was made amongst the Gentlemen of the Law, and others, who attended the *Old Bailey*, in April, 1750, is too recent to be readily forgot. Some Time in the May following, when the Town was very much alarmed on Account of the Fever then raging, the following Paragraphs and Cases, which were literally true, appeared in the *Daily Advertiser*.

“ At this Juncture, when every Body is alarmed at the frequent Deaths of Numbers of People who attended at the late Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, and when many seem apprehensive lest the Contagion should spread still farther, it may be some Satisfaction to the Public to be informed, that not one, who contracted a Fever in Consequence

sequence of that Attendance, and took Dr. James's Fever Powder has died. The two following Cases are very remarkable, and, at this Time, of too much consequence to be concealed from the Public.

" Mr. John Hearne, Clerk to Mr. Madden, an Insurance Broker, in *Castle-Alley*, near the *Royal-Exchange*, was at the Sessions-House on *Friday* the 27th of *April*, during the whole Day, to hear the Trials. On *Thursday* the 10th of *May*, he was seized with a violent Fever, and was extremely convulsed and delirious 'till *Wednesday* the 23d, and had a prodigious Number of ill-coloured Spots all over him, which never rose above the Surface of the Skin. A great many Blisters were applied to different Parts, but without any good Effect. When he was given over by every one, he took about Noon, on *Wednesday* the 23d, ten Grains of Dr. James's Powder, and repeated it every six Hours. About seven o'Clock on *Thursday* Morning the 24th, he began to sleep, and slept three Hours, and then awaked perfectly in his Senses, free from Convulsions, and is now entirely recovered. It was particularly remarkable in this Case, that his Blisters, which were perfectly dry, began to run again profusely, after taking four Doses of this Powder.

" Mr. Ruffel, Bookseller, at *Horace's Head* without *Temple-Bar*, mixed with the Crowd to see the Prisoners brought down on the 30th of *April*, 1750, to receive Sentence. On *Thursday* the 10th of *May* he was seized with a Fever attended with a Delirium, and strong Convulsions. Some few Spots appeared upon him, but went in again, so as scarcely ever to be very perceptible; and upon the whole he was so ill, that a Physician of great Eminence despaired of his Life the first Time he saw him. *Wednesday* Morning, the 23d of *May*, being the 13th of his Disorder, he took ten Grains of Doctor James's Fever Powder, and repeated it every six Hours. On *Thursday* the 24th in the Morning, he had slept, and was remarkably better: He continued to take the Powders that Day and the next, mending every Hour, and is now perfectly recovered.

" Great Numbers of People within this Month, seized violently with Fevers, have taken this Medicine in the Beginning, and have been perfectly well in twenty-four Hours, so that it is impossible to say absolutely, that

theirs was the same Species of Fever. But as the Symptoms were exactly the same at first, it is probable these would have been as dangerously ill as the Gentleman above described, or been in the utmost danger, if this Medicine had not been taken.

“ After this, several others were cured of this Fever, amongst whom were *Thomas Walker, Esq;* of the *Temple*; and a Waiter at the *Castle Tavern, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden*, whose Name is *Charles*.”

A Letter from Mr. Henry Laughton, Merchant at Boston, in New-England, to Mr. John Newbery, in St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

S I R,

I WAS in *London* in *September* last, and heard a great Character of *Dr. James's Fever Powder*, and being then bound Home to *Boston*, was persuaded by some of my Friends to purchase a few Papers for the Use of my Family only; but when I was at your Warehouse, and heard them so much enquired after, I bought more Papers than I intended. After I arrived here, and on reading Doctor *James's* Dissertation on Fevers and Inflammatory Disorders, and the Account of Cures made by the Powders, I imagined it might be serviceable in a Distemper which has prevailed here, and in several Parts of the Country, for some Years past, and carried off a great many, and has generally been termed the *Throat Distemper*, and chiefly prevailed amongst Children. Many have been taken and dead in two or three Days, the Throat being eaten away in a surprising Manner, which I thought might be ranked amongst Inflammatory Disorders. A Neighbour of mine had a Negro Girl, which he had a great Value for, taken with this Distemper, and the Doctor that attended her gave her over, and declared she could not live many Hours. Some of the Powders were given her, agreeably to the printed Directions, which entirely cured her in a few Days. Another Neighbour had a Servant ill with a very bad Cough, and something of a Fever, so that he had not slept for many Nights and Days, and his Doctor could do no more for him; he took the Powders, and in three Days was well of his Cough, but very weak; and in three Days more was quite well. Another Neighbour, a Gentlewoman of Character, who was ill of a Fever and Cough, and
could

could get no Help, took two Doses of the Powder, which cured her entirely. These all operated much alike, and much as described in the Account annexed to the Dissertation; and a Gentleman in the neighbouring Government prevailed on me to spare him what I had left, except one Paper, which I would not part with on any Account.

I am thoroughly convinced of the Excellency of the Powders, by what I have seen; and think it a Pity but that so great a Benefit should be extended to Mankind as far as possible, which is the Reason of my troubling you with this Letter. And as I have a pretty extensive Acquaintance and Trade in town and Country, I don't doubt but I could vend a considerable Quantity of them, and would have you send a Parcel as soon as you possibly can.

I am, Sir,

Boston, New-England,
July 30, 1751.

Your most humble Servant,
H. LAUGHTON.

Sir Harry Hicks's Case.

SIR Harry Hicks, of Chigwell, in the County of Essex, Bart. was in the Morning of the 8th of October last, (and in the 88th Year of his age) seized with a sudden Deprivation of the Use of all his Limbs, and almost all his Faculties, tho' he was but a few Minutes before in good Health. He was immediately carried to his Bed, where he lay immoveable for 36 Hours, and had all the Symptoms of a severe Fever, attended with an excessive Pain from the right Hip downwards. About Two o'Clock on Wednesday, being the 10th of October, he took a Dose of Dr. James's Fever Powder, which excited a Sweat, and gave him immediate Relief; he continued taking the said Powder in small Quantities for two or three Days, and perfectly recovered.

Chigwell, Essex,

Dec. 17, 1753.

MICHAEL HICKS.

A Case published in the News-papers by Mr. Head, Surgeon, of his Majesty's Ship the Success.

IN the Year 1752, I was called to a Girl about eighteen Years of Age, by her Father who told me she had lost her Speech 24 Hours. I found the Girl had no perceptible Pulse, and I could but just perceive her breathe, except sometimes when she fetched a deep Sigh; her Eyes were

fixed, and her Extremities cold. In this deplorable Situation I endeavoured to get down some of Dr. James's Fever Powder, mixed with a little Treacle. After several Attempts, she took the Quantity of a quarter of a Paper. I found that in half an Hour she grew warmer, I could just perceive a Pulsation in the Wrist, and she breathed with Difficulty; soon after this she moved her Eyes, and in less than an Hour puked once, and then asked to drink. I gave her some Gruel, and half a Paper more of Powder (her Pulse was at this Time raised and quick.) After taking this Dose, she fell asleep, and a gentle Sweat ensued: And in about two Hours she awaked, had a Stool, and brought away several Worms of different Sizes. She complained of no Pain, except in her Belly. I now left her, with Directions to give her a Quarter of a Paper of Powder every six Hours, to keep her from getting Cold, and to give her Gruel to drink. She took four Doses of the Powder above-mentioned, and sweated greatly for 30 Hours, during which Time she had several foetid Stools, and brought off a very great Number of Worms, some dead, but most of them alive. From this Time she began to recover, and in three Weeks was able to walk up a Hill, which a Difficulty of Breathing, for six Months before, had prevented her from doing. I gave her an ounce of *Elixir Proprietatis*, to take some of it next Morning and Evening. Her Stomach came to her, and she was perfectly well in five Weeks Time.

London, May 29, 1754.

SIMON HEAD,

Surgeon of his Majesty's Ship the *Success*.

Extract of a Letter from Savannah, in Georgia, to a Clergyman in London, dated Nov. 11, 1753.

AS the Summer was very rainy, and the Winter exceedingly irregular, both Town and Country have proved very unhealthy, though not so much as *Carolina*, where they died of pleuritic Fevers like rotten Sheep; and at a Village about 15 Miles distant from *Savannah*, belonging to *Carolina*, few Houses escaped the Havock this Fever has made: Some whole Families were swept away.

I sent them some of Dr. James's Powder, and those that took it in general, here, as well as in the Country, have done very well. I brought with me to the Value of 50s. and I do not know one Instance of its failing of Success. I do not know any Medicine that is fitter for the Distempers to which this Climate is subject.

An

An Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Hamilton, of Beare-Hill, near Maidenhead, to Dr. James, dated the 9th of March, 1754.

S I R,

WHEN you visited my Wife at One o'Clock on *Friday* Morning the 15th of *February* last, she had a nervous Fever for eleven Days, which had gained Strength considerably the three last, and seemed to be increasing hourly. She was affected with a continual Restlessness, Anxiety, and Watching. She had a sighing Respiration, a Nausea with Bitterness in her Mouth, a rough discoloured Tongue, a quick languid intermitting Pulse, a heaving Cough, and a heavy Pain in the hinder Part of her Head, with other Symptoms which seemed to foretell an approaching Delirium and a Coma. After enquiring into the natural Strength of her Constitution, feeling her Pulse, &c. you directed no more than five Grains of your Fever Powder, which had a pretty harsh Operation for five or six Hours; that seemed to render her more weak and low, but immediately after, threw her into a sweet Sleep, out of which she awoke exceedingly refreshed and restored, with a very great Remission of her Fever. In twelve or fourteen Hours her Strength and Spirits were recruited. From this Time she gradually mended 'till the *Thursday* following, when the Fever left her at One in the Morning; during this Interval, she had taken 17 Grains more of the Powder, in small Doses. She has had very slight Returns of it for an Hour or two, in the Middle of the Night, after long Intermittions, for which she took the Bark the *Wednesday* Se'nnight afterwards, and is now, I bless God, perfectly recovered; she has extremely good Spirits, her Strength is recruited, her Sleep and Appetite better than they had been for some Months before the Fever seized her. She likewise got rid of a troublesome Cough, which had vexed her for about a Year.

But while I am returning Thanks to you in this public Manner, I think myself obliged to do the same to the ingenious Dr. *Russel*, of *Reading*, who attended my Wife kindly and assiduously from the first Hour her Distemper began to be alarming; and I am fully persuaded he treated her very skillfully, according to the most approved Method in regular Practice.

In your Dissertation on Fevers, you have given many Instances of your curing Inflammatory Fevers by the Powder: But this being a nervous Fever, I was willing the World should know its Influence upon that, especially as a remarkable and salutary Crisis was instantaneously induced by the Use of it.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and most obliged humble Servant,

JOHN HAMILTON.

The Case of John King, Drawer in George's Coffee-House, Chancery-Lane.

JOHN KING, aged about 20 Years, a Drawer at George's Coffee-House, in Chancery-Lane, over against Lincoln's-Inn, was seized with a most violent Fever on the 8th of June, 1754, which lasted for six Weeks, he had 11 Blisters upon him at once, and was so weakened and emaciated, that he was not able to go abroad under three Months from the Time of its first Attack.

The Fever returned again the Beginning of December, 1754, and he finding Means to get into St. George's Hospital, Hyde-Park Corner, they permitted him to stay there about a Week, and during that Time gave him such common Medicines as the Apothecaries usually administer in Fevers, which did him no Service, for he was very far from being well when he left the Hospital.

On the 12th of December, 1754, the Fever returning with great Violence, he was put to Bed, and Dr. James's Powder being recommended by a Gentleman who had been an Eye-witness to a very remarkable Cure performed by it, the Lad was very desirous of taking it, and a third of a Paper was accordingly given him, which, in about the Space of half an Hour after he had taken it, began to operate by vomiting, and continued to do so for two Hours, and then purged him during all the rest of the Night. Between these different Operations he drank plentifully of Water-Gruel and Baum-Tea. His Tongue was extremely hard and dry, and quite parched; but in the Morning these and all other Symptoms of a Fever left him; and, what is very extraordinary, notwithstanding the violent Effects of the

the Powder, he found his Spirits, instead of being depressed, considerably raised.

On *Tuesday* the 17th of *December*, 1754, he took a second Dose of *Dr. James's* Fever Powder, which threw him into a gentle breathing Sweat, and so continued 'till the Morning, when it gave him one Stool only, and after that he slept, without any Interruption, for several Hours. In the Morning he found himself perfectly well, and his Appetite entirely restored, which for three Weeks before was so much gone, that he nauseated the Sight of all Victuals. He has been ever since in a full State of Health, and has not the least Symptom of a Fever left.

The Truth of this Case is known to the greatest Part of the Gentlemen of the Bar, and the Solicitor's of the Court of Chancery; the Coffee-House being in the Neighbourhood of *Lincoln's-Inn* Hall.

The Case of Mr. Faden's Son.

ON *Saturday* the 24th of *August*, 1754, *William Faden*, Son of *Mr Faden*, in *Wine-Office Court*, *Fleet-street*, a very weakly Child of five Years old, and greatly troubled with Worms, was seized with a violent Fever, and on *Sunday* Night was delirious. The *Monday* Morning some red Spots began to appear in Clusters upon his Elbows and Cheeks, and in the Afternoon a Dose of *Dr. James's* Powder was given him, which operated upwards and downwards, after which the Fever soon terminated in the Small-Pox, which came out very kindly; for he had none on his Breast or Belly, and no one bad Symptom appeared afterwards.

N. B. He was always very hungry during the Time the Small-Pox continued on him.

Wine-Office Court,

Dec. 24, 1754.

WILLIAM FADEN.

Copy of a Letter from Doctor BROOKES to Doctor JAMES.

S I R,

I Take the Liberty of informing you of a particular Case which perhaps has not come to your Knowledge. One *Stewart*, a Porter to an Oil-shop, being employed by one of the Companies on Lord-Mayor's Day, in the public

public Street, was thoroughly soaked in the Rain for several Hours, and was sent in his wet Cloaths to *Chelsea*, with a very heavy Burthen, late the same Night. In a Day or two after he fell ill, and was carried to his Lodgings in so low a Condition, that he was looked upon as a dying Man. He lay three Days and three Nights without eating or sleeping, and with an intolerable Pain in his Bowels. At this Time he applied to me. I ordered half a Paper of your Powder, which worked a little upwards and downwards; and in an Hour's Time he went to sleep. Twelve Hours afterwards I ordered him the other half Paper, which operated more briskly, and entirely removed his Pain. From this Time he regained, by Degrees, his Strength and Appetite, and recovered.

Your's, &c.

December 24, 1754.

R. BROOKES.

The Case of a Shepherd near Lincoln, published at the Request of the Rev. Mr. Willis.

THE Rev. Mr. Francis Willis, of *Dunstan*, near *Lincoln*, was desired, about nine or ten Months ago, to visit one *Isaac*, a Shepherd at that Place, in order to read the departing Prayer; and he went about Ten in the Morning, and found him lying speechless, with his Tongue hanging out of his Mouth. Upon Enquiry, his Wife told him, her Husband had lost his Senses for five Days last past. He was extremely hot, his Tongue very clean, and of a good Colour, and his Pulse regular, but very strong; he had had no Stool for eight or nine Days; and a Blister, which they had laid on five Days before, did not rise. Mr. Willis told his Wife, if she would be sure to follow his Directions (for while the Man was in his Senses about ten Days before, he had refused to be blooded, take a Vomit, &c. as he had desired) he did not doubt but that he could do him good by giving him some Powders (meaning Dr. James's) which he had by him. She promised fair, and he ordered her to give him a Clyster immediately, and apply a Blister to his Back and Head. Two Hours after Mr. Willis called again, and finding Things done as he had ordered, and a large Discharge by the Clyster, gave him half a Paper of Dr. James's Powders, but that having no visible Effect, he repeated it in an Hour and an Half. In

an Hour after this, he began to have convulsive Twitchings, and to lift up his Eyes, and shew great Signs of Death, on which he began to vomit, and bring up slimy Stuff, which was soon succeeded by three Worms, one of which was upwards of a Foot long. In short, in three Hours after taking the first half Paper of Powder, he sat up in Bed, was chearful, sensible, and easy; the next Day he repeated the two Doses, and brought up two more Worms, much like the other; and in four Days after, Mr. *Willis* saw him in a Market, seven Miles from Home, very well, selling Sheep.

The Reverend Mr. *Willis* esteeming it a Part of Duty to communicate this to the World, has desired it to be made public.

N. B. It was very remarkable in this Case, that before the giving of Dr. *James's* Powders, the Blisters never rose, but it a few Hours after these were administered, they rose very well.

The Case of Master R. Pomeroy Gilbert, Son of Major Gilbert; taken from the News-Papers.

MASTER *R. Pomeroy Gilbert*, a Child of nine Years old, Son of Major *Gilbert*, of *Plymouth*, was, about the Middle of *February*, 1754, seized with all the violent Symptoms of a Fever, particularly Giddiness in his Head, uncommon Thirst, and excessive Heat. In about five Days he began to be extremely delirious, and continued so, with some few Intervals, 'till *April* 2, and was all that Time so excessively thirsty, as to drink three or four Quarts of Liquor every Night. He was attended by a Physician of the first Eminence in those Parts, who, at this Time, together with his Father, and all about him, expected every Moment he would expire. In this Situation, at a Quarter after Ten in the Morning, he took something more than a Third of a Paper of Dr. *James's* Powder, which operated by Vomit at Eleven; and twenty Minutes after this he slept for more than an Hour, though he had had no Rest for ten Minutes together, during the whole Time of his Illness, which was for near seven Weeks. When he awoke, he began to vomit, but immediately slept again. About Two he was in a profuse Sweat; at a Quarter after Three he awaked greatly refreshed,

refreshed, and surprized his Parents by having lost all his troublesome Thirst, and being very easy and cool. At Seven o'Clock in the Evening the same Dose was repeated; about Nine he slept without any sensible Operation; at Eleven he awaked, and vomited up two Worms, one of which was eleven Inches long. After this the Powder was frequently repeated, according to the printed Directions, which operated differently, and though it sometimes had no sensible Operation, yet it always made him cool, and in about a Week he perfectly recovered.

The Case of Mary Crowther, Servant to Mrs. Blackwell, of Great-Billing, near Northampton.

MARY CROWTHER, a young Woman who drinks nothing but Water, was, on July 23, 1752, seized with a violent Shivering, and Loss of Sight, which lasted some considerable Time, and then she fell into a very strong convulsive Fit. When she came out of the Fit, she was light-headed, and had five more convulsive Fits that Night; her Lady then sent for her Apothecary, who took away some Blood, and laid a Blister on her Back, which never rose: All that Night she continued so ill that four People were employed to hold her in Bed. At Six in the Morning a Physician was called, and informed, that if he thought the Disorder was a Fever, Mrs. Blackwell was determined to give her Dr. James's Fever Powder. He said that as her Face and Head were swelled, and she seemed full, he judged it would be necessary to have something go through her first. At Ten she took a Dose of Physic, which did operate; another at Two, but nothing passed; at Nine she had a Clyster, which procured eight Stools: That Night she had convulsive Motions, her Stomach worked very much, and she was never in her Senses. The Physician then said, that if the Powder should purge her, he was afraid it would be too much for her. On Saturday Noon, however, as her Fits were coming on, and every one about her thought she could not live 'till Night, her Lady gave her a Third of a Paper of Dr. James's Fever Powder, which made her vomit three Times, and she then had three more Fits. Soon after the last she began to sweat, and recovered her Senses immediately, but complained of

of Uneasiness in her Stomach, and Pains in her Bowels. The Powder was repeated as the Sweat went off, 'till she had taken four Doses, which were not quite one Paper and a Half, and she visibly mended every Hour, and perfectly recovered.

The Case of Mary Harris.

MARY HARRIS, at Mr. Stitchell's, a Glazier, in Wardour-street, St. Anne's, was, in the Beginning of July last, seized with a Shivering, which was succeeded by a violent Heat, Thirst, Restlessness, and a Fever. On Thursday, July 18, she took half a Paper of Dr. James's Powder, which had scarcely any sensible Operation. On Friday the 19th at Night, she took another half Paper, which excited a gentle Sweat, and continued 'till four o'Clock in the Afternoon of Saturday the 20th. In Consequence of which she found herself much better, so as to be able to go abroad. Upon this, and drinking cold Small-Beer, she took a violent cold, and her Fever returned with such Violence, that on Sunday the 21st, in the Evening, she was so extremely ill as to be thought dead for two Hours. At Ten this Night she shewed some small Signs of Life; upon which half a Paper of Powder was given her, with some Difficulty. About Twelve she began to sweat pretty much, which continued more than four Hours. At Two she began to be sensible. At Six in the Morning another Half Paper was repeated, which both sweated her and purged her considerably. Upon this she recovered so perfectly as to be able to walk about the House on Wednesday, and has ever since continued very well.

The Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Robinson, the Lady of John Robinson, Esq; of Cransley, in the County of Northampton, dated October, 1753.

S I R,

I Desire you would send me two Dozen more of the Fever Powder; for People are continually applying to me for them; and really the Cures they have performed in this Country are so many, and so surprising, that it would be tedious to mention them.—A Woman had been a long Time afflicted with a slow Fever, which so affected her Spirits,

Spirits, that she had a thousand unaccountable Whims, fancied the Devil would fetch her, and had other Signs of Madness. I gave her a whole Dose of the Powder every Night for a Month, which perfectly cured her, though the Powder had no visible Operation; and she has now been well seven Months.—A poor Labourer, who was bent double by the Rheumatism, and could neither taste his Meat or Drink, was cured by taking half a Paper, for two Nights running. It sweated him profusely, soon restored the Use of his Limbs and his Taste, and in three Days he was as well as any Man in *England*, and went to his daily Labour as usual.

I am, &c.

The Case of Mr. William Goodacre.

WILLIAM GOODACRE, Servant to *Samuel Dashiwood*, Doctor of Laws, of *Wellin, Lincolnshire*, being at *Bath*, the 15th of *March*, 1752, was seized with the Small-Pox, of a very mild and favourable Sort, which turned in the seventh Day after the Eruption, and went off in the most desirable Manner. But about the second Day after the Eruption, he was seized with a Delirium or Frenzy, which arose to such a Height, that he foamed at the Mouth, refused all Liquor, and endeavoured the bite the Attendants. This made two eminent Physicians that attended him suspect, that, besides the Small-Pox, he had that Distemper which arises from the Bite of a mad Dog: For this Reason they endeavoured to give him the *Tonquin* Remedy, but could not get him to take it. When the Small-Pox was entirely over, the Delirium still continuing in a violent Manner, all proper Measures were used to remove it, but in vain; and at last the Physicians left him as incurable. In this State he took, at once, two whole Papers of *Dr. James's* Fever Powder, after which he slept half an Hour, and waked in violent Ravings. The Powders having no visible Effect, he took another whole Paper two Hours after the first; after which he slept again, and awaked in the same Way; this Paper likewise had no Effect. In two Hours after, he took a fourth whole Paper, which, in about half an Hour, operated by purging; his Ravings, after this, grew less violent, and he eat and drank
any

any Thing they gave him: He continued taking the Powders three Times a Day, for three or four Days, after which the Cataplasms ordered in the Directions for taking these Powders were applied to his Feet, as also a Blister to his Head, and upon taking the Powders twice a Day, for a Week more, he perfectly recovered both his Senses and his Health.

Dr. *Dashwood* esteeming this Cure worthy the Notice of the Public, ordered it to be inserted in the public Papers, 1753.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Barbadoes, dated August 25, 1753.

S I R,

I Can assure you with the greatest Truth, that there were three Persons in Mr. *Will's* House that had the Yellow Fever, one Woman, one Lad, and a Girl about 12 Years of Age, whom the Doctors declared would not live 'till the next Morning. In the Evening, when the Physicians had left them, a Paper of Dr. *James's* Powder was given to each of them, which operated by Vomitings, Stools, and Sweats; after this they fell asleep, and slept 'till the next Morning, and to the great Surprize of the Doctors, and all in the House, they were perfectly recovered. I therefore beg of you, to let the Bearer have thirty Dozen of the Powder, for which he will pay you: I am, Sir, yours, &c.

N. B. The original Letter may be seen at Mr. Newbery's in St. Paul's Church-yard.

The following Letter, and Cases annexed to it, are taken from the Gloucester Journal, in which Paper they were inserted by the Order of a worthy Clergyman in that Neighbourhood, who administered the Powders to the Patients whose Cases are here recited.

To the PRINTER of the GLOUCESTER JOURNAL.

S I R,

THE Readers of your Journal, and other public Papers, have been occasionally informed of the surprising

ing Effects of Dr. James's Fever Powder; and, for my own Part, I could not help rejoicing greatly that the State of Physic, confessedly defective in regard to the whole Tribe of Inflammatory Disorders, had received great Improvement from this happy Discovery.

I have since had the melancholy Pleasure of observing the great Efficacy of this Medicine in a Series of extraordinary Cases, which the Subjects of them hope and presume you will have Humanity enough to communicate to the World. The Pleasures of relieving the Distresses of our Fellow Creatures, are sensibly felt by every benevolent Mind: And if such has been the Consequences of these Powders in one small County Parish, in the Space only of a few Months, it is easy to conclude how many Individuals, how many Families, may owe their Lives, and every Comfort of their Lives, to this Publication.

It is not my Province, or any Part of my Design, to enter with the utmost precision into each minute Circumstance, &c. but to convey a general Idea of the State the Patients were in respectively when the Powders were exhibited, and the more remarkable Effects they produced. And you may assure yourself and Readers, that the Facts are faithfully, however unskilfully, related. For my own Part I have, I can have, no Interest to promote but the Interest of *Mankind*,

A candid and impartial Enquiry into the Merit of these Powders, is of great Importance to all Degrees of Men, as it must be presumed that in similar Cases they will be productive of the like happy Effects. The *Rich* need no longer tremble at the terrible *Apparatus* of a sick Chamber, the Discipline, Delay, Danger, repeated Evacuations, &c. &c. inseparable from the ordinary Treatment of Fevers, nor apprehend their Lives may be sacrificed for Want of Judgment in distinguishing when, and how such Evacuations may be respectively indicated. The inferior Class of Mankind may rejoice to hear, that, by observing the Doctor's easy Directions, they may become their own, or their Neighbour's best Physicians, and need no longer compound for their Lives, with the Loss of half their Skins and half their Substance.

Ignorance, indeed, and *Self-Interest*, ever willing to retain and improve every sordid Advantage, have concurred to recommend this Medicine by a zealous Opposition, and by

by representing it as a violent Remedy. But give me Leave to ask, is this Violence exerted against the Constitution; or the Destroyer of the Constitution? Doth it not expel the *Grand Enemy* from every strong Hold with irresistible Force, by Discharges most salutary and beneficial to the Patient; And this Effect seems to follow, whether it acts as an *Emetic, Purgative, or Sudorific.*

If this ingenious Gentleman has discovered a certain Remedy for that terrible Tribe of Disorders, which, by the Computation of his illustrious, Predecessor SYDENHAM sweeps away two Thirds of Mankind, he does not only deserve all the Honours, Rewards, and Privileges his own Country can heap upon him, but a Statue of Gold in every Part of the habitable World. The * Historian, in the Life of TIMOLEON, mentions a frequent Expression of that great Man, "That he thought himself obliged to express his gratitude to the Gods, who, having decreed to restore Liberty to *Sicily*, had vouchsafed to make Choice of him, in Preference to all others, for so honourable a Ministration." With how much greater Reason may Dr. JAMES exult, that Providence, in its gracious Designs to alleviate our Pains and Miseries, hath distinguished him as the happy Instrument of conveying a more useful and extensive Blessing to the whole Race of Mankind, and of saving the Lives of Millions who are not yet in being!

I am yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

* *Corn Nepos.*

The following are the Cases published at the Request of the worthy Clergyman above-mentioned.

ISABELLA BAYLEY, of the Parish of *Kilpeck, Hertfordshire*, of a thin Habit of Body, aged about Twenty, was taken, *August 22, 1755*, with a Shivering, which was soon succeeded by a violent Fever, the Symptoms of which were intense Heat, excessive Thirst, discoloured Tongue, Watchfulness, and Deliriums. She languished in this Manner 'till *August 18*, when she lost, very imprudently, eight or ten Ounces of Blood. After this her Strength and Spirits greatly failed her. *August 31st*, her Pulse was

scarce perceptible and intermitting, the Extremities cold, and she was thought to be dying. In these Circumstances she took twenty Grains of Dr. *James's* Powder. The Operation, in other Respects gentle enough, terminated in a profuse Sweat. Next Day, *September 1*, her Pulse was raised and more regular, and she found herself greatly relieved: This Night the Dose was repeated, which operated in the same Manner. *September 2*, she slept for the first Time since the Commencement of her Illness: At Night she took a Third Dose; and *September 3*, slept soundly for several Hours. All the Febrile Symptoms now disappeared, and without the Assistance of any other Medicine she recovered, to the great Amazement of all her Friends.

Charles Johnson, of the same Parish, aged 20 or upwards, had laboured for some Days under a violent Fever. About the latter End of *July*, or Beginning of *August*, he took 20 Grains of Dr. *James's* Powder. Next Day the Fever intermitted, and readily submitted to the *Peruvian* Bark.

Susannah Minton, of the same Parish, aged 8 years, was on the 7th of *August*, seized with a Shivering and Vomiting, which was followed by a violent Fever, great Thirst, &c. The Distemper increased 'till the 17th of the same Month. A Coma now came on, and she was perfectly insensible. The Pulse in her Wrist was not to be discerned, and her Death was hourly apprehended. Ten Grains of Dr. *James's* Powders were forced down, and repeated every six Hours to a third Time, which had no sensible Operation: However, she began to complain of violent Pains, and her Pulse was raised considerably. She then took twenty Grains, which purged her twice or thrice, after which she fell into a sound refreshing Sleep, and immediately recovered.

Mary Minton, her Mother, of the same Parish, of a corpulent Habit of Body, on *September 11*, was seized with a Shivering, Vomiting, a burning Fever, and insatiable Thirst. The Distemper increased to such a Degree, and affected her Head so much, that she lost her Hearing and her Senses by Intervals; her Tongue was discoloured, parched, and exceedingly sore. *September 17* she took 20 Grains of Dr. *James's* Powder, which vomited and purged her a good deal. She took two Doses more of 7 Grains each, on the *Friday* and the *Munday* following; on which the

the Symptoms went off, and she gradually recovered her Hearing and Health, and is much better than she had been for several Years past.

Margaret Watkins, of the Parish of *Kilpeck, Herefordshire*, was seized *Sept. 12*, with the same Symptoms as her Sister *Mary Minton*. She took two Doses, 20 Grains each, of *Dr. James's Powder*, and immediately recovered.

John Parry, of the same Parish, a robust strong Man, was taken, *November 7*, with alternate Fits of Heat and Cold, which continued two or three Days, in which Time he was twice blooded. A Fever, attended with the Symptoms as in the Case of *Mary Minton*, and an Inflammation of the Lungs succeeded. He was again blooded, and took two or three cooling Draughts. *November 15* he became delirious, and the Inflammation so violent, he could scarce breathe. He now took two Doses, twenty Grains each, of *Doctor James's Powder*, which had no visible Effect. The Deliriums were without Intermision, and a Twitching of the Tendons now appeared. He took a large Dose of Musk and Nitre, and stimulating Cataplasms were applied to his Feet. *November 17*, *Dr. James's Powder* was repeated. His Urine now deposited a copious Sediment, and a fourth Dose completed the Cure.

Letitice Bevan, of the same Parish, aged about twenty-five, of an hectic Constitution, was taken, *November 10*, with the before-mentioned Symptoms in the Case of *Mary Minton*. She lost ten Ounces of Blood in the Beginning of the Disorder. She was reduced so low by the 15th of the same Month, that herself and Friends despaired of her Recovery. Her Pulse was extremely low and trembling, and her Extremities were cold. She took three Doses, 10 Grains each, of *Dr. James's Powder*; but, from a settled Persuasion that it was impossible for any Medicine to save her Life, she could not be prevailed on to take any more; these, however, gained her a Respite of a Fortnight longer, in all which Time she was able to take no Sustenance, but Balm-Tea. *November 29* and *December 1*, she took two Doses, 20 Grains each, of the Powder, which discharged, by Vomit, a great Quantity of yellow putrid Matter; and soon after she fell into a sound Sleep, which was the more refreshing, as she had not closed her Eyes for three Weeks before. It is almost incredible that the Fever was so radically cured, and this Patient recovered her Strength

to such a Degree as to be able to act as a Nurse, and to watch alternately in the long Illness of *Ann Parry*, which commenced about a Week after; and yet this is a well attested Matter of Fact.

The following Case I shall relate more particularly and circumstantially, as it will prove, beyond Contradiction, the Innocence and Safety, as well as the great Virtue and Efficacy of these excellent Powders.

Ann Parry, of the same Parish, then very big with Child, and much fatigued by her Attendance on her Husband in his Sickness, was, *December 7*, taken ill of this Fever. The whole Pleura was greatly affected with Stitches, and violent Pains extended themselves to the Head, Face, and Neck. She lost about 30 Ounces of fizy, dark-coloured Blood in the Beginning, and in Regard to her Circumstances, the Cure was first attempted by nitrous and saline Medicines, without any Manner of Effect. The Danger became every Day more imminent. *December* the 19, the Fever which settled in her Head, was attended with excruciating Pains, violent Heat, Thirst, Anxiety, &c. and she had been confined a Week to her Bed, in which Time she had not once slept. From the Beginning she had been importunate for the Powders which saved her Husband's Life. Accordingly this Night she took about seven Grains, which were repeated every six Hours to a third Time. The Operation was very gentle. Next Day, *December 20*, in the Afternoon, the Fever, with all its Symptoms, entirely left her. An happy Event for herself and Family! for at Night Labour-Pains came on, and she was, in two Hours, delivered of a Child at its full Time. She continued well, her Condition considered, 'till *December 23*, when the Symptomatic Fever appeared. Her Head was violently affected, and she grew delirious. The Powders were repeated, and the Dose increased with a proper Degree of Caution, from seven to twelve Grains. All Complaints were soon removed. Her Milk was preserved. She gave suck to the Child, and both are perfectly well.

I cannot help taking Notice, that, though all these Patients returned immediately to their ordinary Diet and Employments, and some of them exposed themselves to the Violence of the worst Weather none of them relapsed.

*The Case of Grove Giles, Mate to Capt. M'Gacken, of
the Trial Virginia-man.*

MY Mate, *Grove Giles*, was seized with a violent Fever, in my Passage from *London* to *Virginia*; and was delirious, and, as I thought, in very dangerous Way. I gave him half Paper of Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, which I had at Mr. *Newbery's*, the *Bible* and *Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*: It operated by Stool and Vomiting; some Hours after I gave him another Dose, which worked him much in the same Manner; and he slept for eight or ten Hours, and the Fever quite left him. The good Effects of this Powder I have seen in several other Cases on Board my Ship during the Voyage.

WILLIAM M'GACKEN:

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Potter to William Belchier, Esq; dated at Gombroon in Persia, December 30, 1754.

OUR Officers, as well as the Ship's Company, have had repeated Illnesses. Intermitting Fevers are very frequent here, and the Factory Gentlemen, as well as the Seamen are liable to it. They are seldom two Months without taking the Bark, and very often take it one Month, and have a Return the next. It seizes us either at the Full or Change of the Moon, *May* and *November* are reckoned the most unhealthy Months, though I cannot say there are any healthy ones; for *Guinea* and *Madagascar*, bad as they are, are healthy in Comparison of this Place. *June, July, August, and September*, are called the Heats, and indeed they are intolerable; we are gasping for Breath in the Day-Time, and at Night obliged to lie on the Terrace on the Top of the Factory. Were we to lie in our Apartments we should not be able to breathe. I was seized with a Fever the beginning of *February*: In *April*, finding no Relief by any thing that I took, and being reduced to a very weak State, I went, for Change of Air, to *Affixe*, a Country Seat, about nine or ten Miles Distance, belonging to the Honourable Company. The Captain was so obliging as to bear me Company. We staid there a Fortnight; but finding

finding no Benefit, and that the Fever terminated in a flow one, I resolved to try Dr. James's Powder, sold at Mr. Newbery's in St. Paul's Church-yard, London.—The first Time I took half a Paper, the next morning a whole one, and the third Morning another. Each Time I drank plentifully of Milk and Water. It removed my Disorder, and, I thank God, I soon recovered, and continued in Health all the Heats. I gave three Papers of the Powder to a Gentleman of the Factory, who had the same Complaint, and it cured him.

The Case of Robert Swain.

ROBERT SWAIN, of Shapwick, in the County of Somerset, Bailiff to Dennis Rolle, Esq; was taken on the 4th of October, 1756, in the Evening, with a violent paralytic Disorder, which instantly deprived him of the Use of his Hands and Feet: The next Morning he sent to desire the Rev. Mr. Roche, Vicar of the Parish, to visit him; when Mr. Roche came, he took from him eighteen or twenty Ounces of Blood, and in about an Hour after, gave him a Dose of Dr. James's Powder, which threw him into a profuse Sweat. As soon as the Operation was over, Mr. Roche repeated the Powder, and continued it twice a Day for three Days, which operated by sweating only, and in a little Time restored him to his Health and the Use of his Limbs, without the Assistance of any other Medicine. Witness my Hand,

ROBERT SWAIN.

Witness James Roche, Vicar.

The Case of Daniel Taylor, Steward on Board the Ship Pelling, Rich. Somersfall, Commander.

DAN. TAYLOR was taken ill of a Fever about the 11th of September, 1756, at Plymouth; where the Captain put in to wait for Convoy for London. The Captain ordered Mr. Phillips, an eminent Apothecary there, to attend him, who administered the usual Remedies in Fevers, to the utmost of his Knowledge; but the Patient's Fever still grew worse, and in about two Weeks Time he was quite delirious, and continued so about a Week, till the Captain arrived at his Moorings off Iron-Gate. Two or three Days after this an Apothecary in East-

East-Smithfield went on Board to pay his Respects to the Captain, and on hearing a Man in the Cabin groan, and behave like a lunatic, begged to see him, and accordingly found him almost expiring, with a Pulse extremely quick, low and fluttering, his Eyes almost fixed in his Head, and in short, with all the Symptoms of an approaching Death. The Captain desired his Friend to order any Thing he thought might relieve him; accordingly he sent him a whole Paper of Dr. *James's* Powder made into a Bolus with Conserve of Hips, which in an Hour's Time gave him three or four gentle Pukes, and after that Stools; and then threw him into a fine breathing Sweat; during which Operations the Patient was supported by warm Herb Tea, drank plentifully, and in about six Hours his Senses perfectly returned, so as to know the ship's Crew distinctly, his Fever quite abated, and his Pulse grew strong, and every Day after he grew better and better, so that in a Week's Time he assisted at his Business, and is at present on board the said Ship as Steward, being grown quite fat and healthy, to the great Surprize of the whole Ship's Company. Any Person may be satisfied of the Truth of this Case, by applying to Captain *Somersall*, at the *Jamaica* Coffee-House, or on board the said Ship off *Iron Gate*.

The Case of Mrs. Mary Cuppage, Midwife in Bennet Street, Westminster.

I HAD long been troubled with such a Dizziness and Swimming in my Head, that I could not see as I went along the Streets, and in the latter End of *June* last was taken so ill that I was obliged to keep my Bed. The Disorder terminated in a violent Fever, which in eight Weeks Time so weakened me, that I was obliged to be laid on the Floor while my Bed was made, not being able to sit up in my Chair. I was blistered, and many Medicines were given me, but to no Purpose, for I grew quite insensible, and the People that were with me had no Hopes of my Recovery. At this Time a Gentleman of the Faculty ordered me Dr. *James's* Powder, which took off the Delirium and the Fever, and I very soon recovered. My Grand-Daughter, who was seized with

A Fever at the same Time, which continued on her seven Weeks, was cured by the same Powders.

May 20, 1756.

MARY CUPPAGE.

The Case of John Greswold.

JOHN GRESWOLD, of Ewerly, in the County of Lincoln, Husbandman, was, in July 1755, seized with a violent Fever, which increased to that Degree, that he was given over by the Apothecary, and they expected every Minute that he would die, when Mrs. Gunnel, Wife of the Rev. Mr. Gunnel, of Sleasford, being informed of his Case, and of the distressed Condition of his Wife and six Children, went to see him, and, with Difficulty, caused him to swallow one Paper of Dr. James's Powder that is sold at Mr. Newbery's in St. Paul's Church-yard, which in a few Hours began to operate, and he grew better. By repeating the same Medicine several Times, there came from him several very large Worms, and he mended every Day and perfectly recovered.

The following Case of Mary Yatesby, Foundling, taken from the Hospital, May 8, 1756, communicated by the Right Hon. the Lady Vere, is made public for the Advantage of Parents who may have Children in the same Situation as the Child under mentioned.

THIS Child was remarkably tender and weakly. About the 20th of June she was taken ill with a violent vomiting and purging, and would not suck; but with some Rhubarb being given her, the Child returned to the Breast again, and seemed to be recovered. A Day or two after this the Purging was entirely stopped, but the Child made no Water, and her Body began to swell extremely all over, even to the Head and Eyes. The Belly also looked black, and she screamed continually. The Nurse sent to acquaint me that the Child had inward Convulsions, in the same Manner as one of her own Children who died the Week before; adding, that it was her Opinion the Child could not live many Hours.

Under these Circumstances I ordered four Grains of Dr. James's Powder to be given, and two Hours after 4 Grains more.

more. About two Hours after she had taken the last Dose, she purged, vomited, and sweated, and the Swelling abated; what came from her was in Lumps, very foul and discoloured. The next Day the Child sucked and seemed to be perfectly recovered.

In about four Days after she relapsed, and the Powders were repeated in the same Manner as before, four Grains being given her, and in two Hours after, four Grains more. This Medicine worked in the same Manner in every Respect as it had done. It a very few Hours the Swelling went down, every bad Symptom ceased, and the Child remained without any Complaint.

Hanworth House,

M. VERE.

July 22, 1756.

The following very remarkable Case of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lindsey, Son to his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, is published by his Grace's Permission.

ON Friday the last Day of December, 1756, the Marquis of *Lindsey*, a Child of twenty Months old, on Suspicion of the Measles, was bled to five Ounces, and no Signs of Inflammation appeared. On Saturday the 1st of January, 1757, about five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Measles appeared. On Sunday the 2d they appeared full on his Face and Body. On Monday the 3d, they began to decline, and a Hoarseness, Cough, and a Fever came on. On Tuesday the 4th in the Morning, they had quite disappeared, without leaving the least Redness, and the bad Symptoms increased. He was then bled to five Ounces, the Blood shewing no Signs of Inflammation; and about Three in the Afternoon, the Apothecary who attended him found more violent Symptoms, such as increased Heat, wheezing Cough, universal Languor, and fluttering Pulse; on which he applied Blisters to the Back and Arms, and Dr. *Baker*, Physician at *Stamford*, was sent for, who arrived about Eight o'Clock on Tuesday Night, and found the Fever very high, and the Cough violent. On Wednesday Morning the 5th, the Symptoms rather abated, a Clyster was given him, and at Three in the Afternoon (at which Time the Fever was very violent) three Ounces of Blood were taken from him, which shewed no Marks of Inflammation.

mation. He bore this Bleeding so very ill, that it was with great Difficulty he was brought to himself: However, on his Recovery from the Faintings, he appeared relieved, and had a tolerable Night. All *Thursday* Morning the 6th, he continued easy; but at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon he was seized with great Difficulty of Breathing, and seemed in the utmost Danger. Two Blisters were then applied to the Legs, and as the Case became Doubtful (notwithstanding Dr. Baker had with great Judgement prescribed every Thing that seemed proper in his Case) the Duke desired that Dr. James's Powder might be given, and at the same Time requested Dr. Baker's Attendance during the Operation, to which he readily consented, and gave the greatest Satisfaction, by his particular Care and Attention. Accordingly, at Five in the Afternoon, 4 Grains of Dr. James's Powders were given, which in thirty-nine Minutes vomited him briskly for an Hour, and gave him two Stools. At nine o'Clock Three Grains more were given, in twenty Minutes he had one gentle Puke, and went to sleep. The Pulse growing quicker in four Hours afterwards, which was One o'Clock in the Morning, he took 4 Grains more, which immediately came up; he then vomited twice in an easy Manner, had two Stools, went to sleep, but continued vomiting and purging gently at distant Intervals, 'till Seven o'Clock *Friday* Morning. On *Friday* Morning the 7th, about Three o'Clock, the Fever left him, and he continued free from it 'till Nine at Night, when his Pulse rose a little; between Ten and Eleven he took 4 Grains more of the Powder, which in forty Minutes made him extremely sick; he had several Strains for two Hours, but never vomited.

N. B. Though his Cough had been extremely troublesome before, it was remarkable he never coughed once during the two Hours of his Sicknefs: He then fell into a sound pleasant Sleep, and the Fever left him.

On *Saturday* Morning, the 8th, about Three o'Clock, it was observed his Breast had sweated through his Shirt and Gown, after which he seemed greatly relieved in his Breath and Cough. About Three in the Afternoon, as he seemed free from the Fever, a Dose of Rhubarb was given him, and he remained free from Disorder, except a gentle Cough.

The Case of Captain Alexander Hamilton.

IN June, 1755, I was seized in *Jamaica*, with a Bilious Fever, a Disorder very common in that Island, and in a few Hours was delirious, they bled me, and gave me a Vomit, but my Fever continued very high. I took Dr. *James's Powder*, (that is sold at Mr. *Newbery's* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*) one Dose of which vomited and purged me pretty much, and then sweat me profusely, after which I slept some Hours, and the Fever entirely left me. I thought it was prudent, however, to take a Dose or two of Bark, which I did, and soon recovered my Strength. My Carpenter, *James Caseburn*, was, in our Passage Home, taken with a Fever, which threw him into strong Convulsions, so that his Arms, Legs, and Body were contracted or distorted to a very great Degree, and every one in the Ship gave him over for lost; but upon taking two Doses of the Powders, which worked him pretty much, he perfectly recovered.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Captain of the *Peakbay*.

The Case of Mr. William Blair.

IN my Passage from *Surinam* to *Barbadoes*, in July 1755, my Ship's Carpenter, *William Blair*, was seized with a violent Fever, attended with purging and vomiting; and he soon grew delirious. I gave him a whole Paper of Dr. *James's Fever Powder*, which purged, vomited, and sweated him very much. In six Hours after, I gave him another Dose, which entirely removed the Disorder.

William Kemp, an old Sailor, 60 Years of Age, was seized in the same Manner, and had the same bad Symptoms, but upon taking one Paper of the Powder, which operated much in the same Manner above mentioned, he recovered.

JAMES LUNDIN.

London, Jan. 26, 1756.

Captain of the *Africa*.

N. B. As *Surinam* is much subject to this Sort of Fever, the English and Dutch Merchants who trade thither would do well to furnish their Correspondents with this Powder, as many Lives would be saved thereby.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Knight, in *Jamaica*, to his Father in *Birchin-Lane*, London.

I Have had the Fever which the People are very subject to when they first come to this Place; but having

F

great

great Faith in Dr. *James's* Powders, I was determined to take them, and they removed my Fever in less than 48 Hours, to the great surprize of all those who were about me. I have persuaded many to try them in that Disorder since, and with great Success; for they have done most surprising Cures, and raised People even after they had been given over by the Physicians.

A Copy of a Letter from Mr. Mayhew, of Reading, to Mr. Newbery, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

SIR,

MY Daughter *Ann* was taken with a violent Pain in her Head, and a sore Throat, attended with a Cough; for which she was blooded and blistered, and several Medicines were given her without any visible good Effect, for the Disorder increased to a most violent Fever, and she was delirious; and by those who attended her, thought in extreme Danger. At this Time a Gentleman of the Faculty advised me to give her Dr. *James's* Powder, as he said nothing else could save her Life; accordingly she took one Third of a Paper, which made her vomit a little, and brought away three black foetid Stools; during the Operation she took Plenty of Chicken-Water, prescribed in the Bill of Directions given with the Powder. I gave another Third of a Paper in six Hours, which only sweated her; a third Dose was given about seven Hours after that, which had little or no Operation, and she perfectly recovered.

Some Months after this, my Daughter *Elizabeth* was seized in the same Manner, and she was in a few Days emaciated to a Skeleton; I gave her the Powder in the same Manner, and after taking a few Doses perfectly recovered.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Reading, May 10,
1758.

AUGUSTIN MAYHEW.

From the MANCHESTER MERCURY.

The following Cases were received Feb. 9. 1759, from Mr. John Bierly, at Hollingwood, near Manchester.

SOME Time since, my Daughter was seized with a violent Fever, so that she lost the Use of her Limbs, Speech, and Senses, and continued so for seven Days.

All

All the Medicines she took were of no Service to her, and nothing but Death was expected. I happened to see in *Harrop's News-Papers*, a Cure performed by Dr. *James's Powder* §, upon which I immediately sent to Mr. *Berry's*, Grocer, in *Manebester*, for one Paper, one Dose of which was given her, and repeated according to the Directions; soon after she recovered her Senses, Use of Speech and Limbs, in a surprising Manner, and is now well.

In a short Time after a Son of mine was taken with an Ague Fit, and he had one every Day, or every other Day, for a Month, and he was then seized with a very bad Fever; I immediately gave him a Dose of Dr. *James's Powder*, which threw him into a Sleep for three Hours; another Dose was then repeated, when he slept 'till Morning, and on waking he said he ailed nothing; however, a third Dose was given him, which brought on an Ague Fit, that continued for twenty-four Hours; after which he was well, and he hath had no Returns of his Ague or Fever since.

WILLIAM SCRUBY, of St. Neol's, *Huntingdonshire*, was, soon after *Michaelmas* last seized with a violent Fever, which confined him to his Chamber six Weeks, or more; and though greatly weakened and emaciated, yet, as his Bread depended upon his Labour, he was, in a Manner, compelled to leave home or starve: in this miserable Condition he came to me: For near three Weeks he slept seldom more than an Hour or two in a Night, and very often not one Wink; he coughed very much, and was very sore with continual Reachings. When in Bed he had sudden violent Fits of the Head-ach, and was much afflicted with the Rheumatism; besides which he raised every Night, with great Difficulty, an incredible Quantity of green foetid Matter, tinged with yellow; sometimes thick, at others frothy; of which I have observed some Mornings, in a Pot, a Quart and upwards. In this Situation I gave him, in the Manner following, Dr. *James's Fever Powder* (which is sold at Mr. *Newbery's*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*) at Evening, his Bed was well warmed, and some White-Wine Whey made, after which I gave him half a Paper of the Pow-

§ Which is sold at Mr. *Newbery's*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, London, at Two Shillings and Six-pence a Paper, containing four Doses.

der mixed with Honey: This had no visible Effect; two Hours after, I gave him the same Quantity which likewise had no sensible Operation; after which, at the same Distance, I gave him Three-fourths of a Paper, and made him drink plentifully of Whey, covered him up warm, and left him about Four in the Morning. After sleeping six Hours, I found him in a profound Sweat, which continued most Part of the Day; his Spirits were higher, and most of his Complaints were altered for the better; at Ten the same Evening I gave him a whole Paper, which threw him into a sound Sleep and a plentiful Sweat, both which continued all Night without any Intermission, when a Purging succeeded, and held him near two Days. This Operation over, he began to mend in a surprising Manner; his Cough was greatly abated, his Fever entirely removed, his Rheumatism and Head-ach cured, little or no Phlegm was raised, his Food staid upon his Stomach, and his Sleep was sound and lasting: But notwithstanding this Amendment, I continued the Powder for a considerable Time in small Quantities, which completed the Cure beyond all Expectation, and *Scruby* is at this Hour as stout and hearty (his Years considered, which exceeded fifty) as he ever was in his whole Life.

SAMUEL ROGERS,

Rector of *Chillington, Bedfordshire.*

L E T T E R S from *St. Christopher's* mention, that, during a malignant Fever, which raged there last Summer, and which was brought from *Guadaloupe*, *Mrs. Payne*, a Lady of that Island, had seventy-four Negroes seized with that Distemper, to whom she gave *Dr. James's* Powder, and seventy-three of them recovered; but this Lady being afterwards seized with the same Disorder, the People who attended her opposed her trying the same Medicine with which she had cured so many, and she died in a very few Days, without being permitted to take it.

To the P R I N T E R.

Bruton-street, July 18, 1760.

T H E Right. Hon. the Lord *Barrington*, Secretary at War, having been pleased to communicate to me the following Extract of a Letter, I think it my Duty

to make it public, for the Sake of the Inhabitants of very hot Climates; of the Navy-Surgeons, and those committed to their Care; and of those Commanders and Surgeons on board trading Vessels, that are already furnished with my Powder. — For the future, proper Instructions shall be given in the printed Directions.

If every one, to whom the Care of my Powder has been committed by their Superiors, have been as diligent in observing, as judicious in applying, and as attentive to his Majesty's Service as Mr. Browne, no doubt but some Thousands of brave Fellows might have survived to serve their King and Country that are now no more; a Consideration of no small Moment in this tedious and destructive War, perhaps rendered more so by the Neglect of those, whom their Superiors had furnished with every Advantage to enable them to do their Duty with Effect.

R. JAMES.

To Doctor JAMES.

SIR,

War-Office, July 17, 1760.

I SEND you inclosed the Copy of an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Browne, Surgeon to Col. Coote's Battalion, which I think it right to communicate to you, as it shews the great Efficacy of your Medicines, and as it may assist you in giving Directions for accommodating the Dose to very hot Climates — You are at Liberty to make what Use you please of this Extract, which may be depended on as authentic.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,

And most humble Servant,

BARRINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Browne, Surgeon of Col. Coote's Battalion, dated Madras, the 4th of November, 1759.

"With the six Companies that went with us, we lost Eighteen in the Voyage; Fifteen of them died of Fevers. We had above forty Fevers in the Ship I was in. I used James's Powders with great Success; we had but one died. When we were within twelve Degrees of the Line, or less, it was impracticable to use them as James directs; the Evacuations were so great that the Patient could not bear them. I gave four or five Grains every three Hours, which proved a powerful Sudorific: The

first Dose generally vomited or purged two or three Times. By this Treatment the Fever left them in two or three Days.

As the following Advertisement, which appeared in a public News-paper, seems to have been penned by one of the Faculty, who has exhibited these Powders in the most dangerous acute Diseases, and particularly in the Small-Pox, we shall insert it, though we are unacquainted with the Author, because his Observations may be of Use to the Public.

THE Writer of this Paragraph says, and says solemnly, that he has given Dr. James's Fever Powder to a great Number of Patients in the Small-Pox, Fevers, and other eruptive and inflammatory Disorders, and that when given at the Beginning, and continued for some Doses, he has never known it fail.

In the Small-Pox two or three Doses have, under his Care, always removed the Pains of the Head and Back, and brought out the Eruptions; after which the Patients have gone through the Disease chearfully, slept well and complained only of being hungry.

In Fevers it has answered the Purpose intended, and enabled him to save the Lives of many who were given over by those who had attended them before. But Care should be taken in all these Distempers, to give the Sick Plenty of thin diluting Liquors, to keep the Room cool, and to permit them to have Plenty of fresh Air. In hot Weather, therefore, let the Chamber Door be kept open Day and Night, let the Curtains be always undrawn, and occasionally open the Window for a few Minutes to carry off the impure Air.

Great Care likewise must be taken to procure the Powder genuine. What I make Use of was bought at Mr. Newbery's, at No. 65, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and it always answered the Purpose.

As these Disorders make great Havock in Town and Country, it is hoped that due Regard will be paid to these Observations by all who are any way concerned in the Care of the Sick.

To

To the PUBLIC.

The two following Cases concern the Interests of the Public so much, that it would shew a Want of Humanity to suppress them. The Name of the Person, who was the Subject of the first, is not inserted for obvious Reasons; but the Truth of both will be attested by Mr. Wicksted, of Nantwich, in Cheshire: And Mr. Walthall, a Gentleman who lives in the Neighbourhood of the Persons whose Cases are related, has given Leave that his Name should be mentioned, as knowing the Circumstances in both to be true.

C A S E I.

Nantwich, June 20, 1769.

I—**S**—, about 35 Years of Age, of a robust Constitution, after a Quarrel with his Wife on the Evening of May 31, 1769, mixed more than half an Ounce of Arsenic in a Cup of Ale, and drank it off. It soon began to affect him, and perceiving his Danger, he in vain wished for immediate Assistance; for, as he lived four Miles from this Town, two Hours were elapsed before I could visit him. I found him complaining of a vehement Pain and burning Heat in his Stomach and Belly, an unquenchable Thirst, with almost incessant Efforts to vomit and go to Stool. His Pulse was full, and very quick; he sometimes talked incoherently, and had Twitchings of the Tendons.

Seeing this unhappy Man in so dangerous a Situation, and considering the Improbability of his Recovery without some powerful Remedy, I recollected the good Effects I had often experienced from Dr. James's Powder, by its quick Action in cleansing the first Passages from Bile, or any putrid irritating Matter. I therefore resolved to give him a pretty large Dose of it, hoping that it might speedily evacuate the Poison. Previous to its Use twenty Ounces of Blood were taken away, and he then swallowed two Thirds of a Paper in a Spoonful of Sugar, drinking after it large Draughts of warm Water, in which bruised Linseed had been infused. For a few Minutes a Profusion of Bile was discharged, with some Particles of the Arsenic intermixed; as on further Examination I plainly discovered; and he had presently several mucous Stools, with an Appearance of

of Blood in them. He now thought himself rather easier; but notwithstanding the Pain and other ill Symptoms seemed to be somewhat mitigated by those Evacuations, they shortly began to encrease with greater Violence, so that I hardly expected him to live much longer; yet, as the last Effort, I gave him half a Paper more of the Powder, and soon after he fell into a profuse Sweat. He again vomited up a vast Quantity of Bile, tinged with Blood, which relieved him, and continued to evacuate by Vomiting and by Stools for more than four Hours, 'till the Liquids came up or passed through him unaltered. A gentle Opiate was now given to quiet, in some Measure, the encreased Motion of the Intestines, and repeated at proper Intervals as Necessity required. He was ordered to take plentifully of good Broth, made of Chicken or Mutton, with Sago or Panada for his Food, 'till his exhausted Strength should be restored. Thus was this poor thoughtless Man extricated from the most imminent Degree of Danger, and enabled in a few Days to follow his usual Employ, in providing for the Support of a numerous Family, firmly resolved never to take wilfully any more Poison.

R. WICKSTED.

C A S E II.

Nantwich, April 1770.

JOS. Hockenball, a Farmer, in the Parish of Wistaston, near this Town, on the 23d of February in the Morning, had been cutting in small Pieces some of the *Crow Fig*, commonly called *Nux Vomica*, with an Intent of destroying Crows with them; after which he inadvertently spread a Piece of Bread with Butter, and eat it with the same Knife uncleared. Soon after he was seized with the following Symptoms:—A violent Pain and Distension of the Stomach, very great Difficulty of Breathing, with such a Fullness of the jugular Veins, and Dizziness in his Head, that he could hardly stand upright.

I bled him freely, and then gave him a Dose of Dr. *James's* Powder, which operated every Way so well, that all those disagreeable and dangerous Symptoms went off in a few Hours.

As many Persons are wicked enough to sell Counterfeited Powders for Dr. *James's*, to the great Disappointment of the Purchasers, and often to the Destruction of those who take

take them, Notice has already been given, and it is here repeated, that no Powders are genuine, unless the Papers of Directions are signed with the Doctor's Name: And none have been sold without this Mark of Authenticity since the 25th of March, 1767.

They are sold by *Francis Newbery, Junior* (only Son of the late Mr. *John Newbery*, and his Successor in the sole Right of Vending and Disposing of the same) at No. 65, the *Bible and Sun*, on the North Side of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*.



IT would swell this Treatise much beyond the Bounds I proposed, was I to give the History of every Case I could recollect; much more was I to particularize every one I have treated. Among the last it is impossible that many should not be forgot, as I was not careful enough to keep a regular Journal from the Beginning; for I did not for a long Time suspect that this Medicine would ever become of so great Consequence as I have since had Reason to apprehend. This Circumstance also prevents me from being able to determine precisely the Number of Patients that have taken it; but I can easily affirm, that they amount to more than I dare insinuate, for fear of being suspected of Exaggeration. Those, however, that know I have for the last twenty Years industriously searched after Patients in low Life, labouring under Fevers, and that at no small Expence, would have little Reason to entertain such a Suspicion.

Here it may reasonably be asked, how many have died who have taken this Medicine in acute Distempers? For in order to establish the true Efficacy of a Remedy, or Method of Cure, it is of little less Importance to specify the Miscarriages than the Success. As it is, therefore, neither honourable nor just to conceal the former, I shall fairly confess, that it has failed me in some few Instances. But among those some drank Gin to Excess after taking it; others had previously destroyed their Constitution by the same fashionable Poison; and in others the Distemper had made too great a Progress to permit of flattering myself with Success. So that, where I had the entire Conduct of the Case, I do not recollect that it has disappointed me in more than two or three fair Trials. But I am obliged to own, that as I have esteemed Life too sacred to be hazarded for the Sake of an Experiment, I have never neglected to call in all other Medical Aids to my Assistance, when I thought the Case required them, and believed that they would be of Service. And how much may be ascribed to these I must submit to the Judgement which may be formed by others, from some of the Histories of Cases before related.

It has been mentioned, as an Objection to the universal Use of the Fever Powder, that as Fevers arise from various and even contrary Causes, and differ essentially from each other, it is impossible that any one Medicine can be adopted to every Species, in such a Manner as to perform

a Cure. It cannot be denied, that Fevers are excited by different Causes, and that Climates, Seasons, Ages, Constitutions, and many other Circumstances, cause a Variation in their Symptoms and Appearances. Yet it is equally certain, that every one, from the Plague to an *Ephemera*, or Fever which terminates spontaneously in a single Day, agree, with Respect to the Quickness of the Pulse, the Consequence of an accelerated Circulation of the Blood. This, or its immediate Cause, whatever that be, should seem to be the very Essence of a Fever; and whatever is capable of removing the latter, without any ill Consequences, absolutely puts a Stop to the first, and prevents all the Symptoms derivable from that Source, or in other Words, cures the Fever. But from reasoning upon physical Subjects, an Appeal lies to Experience in the *dernier Recours*, and this has decided in Favour of my Argument. For no Sort of Epidemic Fevers has appeared in our Climate for the last twenty Years, in which this Medicine has not been effectual almost as often as it has been used. The World always assumes a Right of censuring or condemning the Conduct of Individuals, generally without being acquainted with the Motives thereof, and often capriciously: I have, therefore, the less Reason to be offended, that the Rectitude of mine should be called in Question. But that I may have a Chance for a fair Trial, I think myself obliged to account for it before the Tribunal of the Public, to the Determination of which I readily submit.

The principal Objections, and indeed all worth Notice which have been made against my Conduct with Respect to this Medicine, are altogether personal, and relate more to the Author than to the Thing itself. They consist of two Charges; first, that I have kept this a Secret, in Prejudice to the World, provided it is as valuable as I have represented it. And, secondly, that I have secured my Property in it by a Patent, which is construed downright Quackery.

As to the first, I might plead in Excuse, the Example of almost all the eminent Physicians among the Moderns who have had their *Nostrums*, and whose Secrets after their Deaths have been the Subjects of a thousand Volumes. *Stahl* and *Hoffman*, both Professors of Physic at *Hall*, and both justly celebrated for their medicinal Abilities, without Scruple confined many Medicines to their own private Practice, and died without discovering them to the World. Nor has this been always esteemed a Re-

proach

proach to the Physicians of our own Country ; for many now alive have their Secrets, and the late Dr. *Burton* had a Hundred. But as Precedents, provided they are bad, are not of sufficient Authority to justify Imitation, I must confess I should have very little Regard to these, if better Reasons had not determined me to act as I have done, and in a Manner directly contrary to my original Intentions, and my present Inclinations. I am firmly of Opinion, that real *Policy* is never inconsistent with Truth, however the Word may have been misused to signify *the Art of deceiving with Dexterity*. I shall, therefore, wave whatever Artifices I might employ by Way of Palliation or Disguise, and represent the real Motives of my Conduct without Reserve, and with that Sincerity which I flatter myself will stand the Test of the strictest Scrutiny.

Every one would readily imagine that I would be very cautious of divulging a Medicine of such vast Importance, 'till I had brought it to a certain Degree of Perfection, and made myself sure of its real Efficacy, by a sufficient Number of Cases ; because if it failed of Success, it would subject me to infinite Reproach. This was not to be done so expeditiously as I could have wished, and it required much Time, and more Trouble, to procure me the Satisfaction I desired. Meantime I was ignorant enough to expect, that every one concerned in any Branch of Physic would lend me their Assistance, and applaud my Intentions ; not considering that Self-Love would bias the Mercenary and Disingenuous to the Side of Interest, and that a Miliary or a Nervous Fever, of twenty Days' Continuance, was attended with greater Emoluments, than one that terminated in two or three. But whatever might be the Cause, I had soon an Opportunity of discovering my Error ; for many Retailers of Medicines commenced my avowed Enemies, without the least pretence to any Provocation ; whilst others, with the Countenance of Friendship, pointed a Dagger to my Breast. When, therefore, I considered what Influence the Interest and Inclinations of the Multitude, or both, might have to my Prejudice, I judged it imprudent to put it in the Power of any one to disguise, misrepresent, deny, or forge Facts : All which might have happened if I had discovered the Secret, and suffered the Medicine to be publicly used ; and thus a Remedy of such great Consequence might have been denied a fair Trial, and absolutely lost to the World.

And

And this was a principal Motive to my concealing it, 'till a proper Opportunity offered of making it public to greater Advantage. Though I must confess, that some other Considerations were not without their Weight; for when I found myself considerable enough to have a Combination formed against me, I thought it Time to consult my own Interest, and have some Regard to my private Fortune. Upon this Occasion I cannot forbear complaining of the Conduct of some Apothecaries, whose Names I shall take the Liberty of mentioning upon a future Occasion. I say some, because I would not include all under one common Censure; for I am acquainted with many whose Probity, I am certain, would be a sufficient Security against a mean, mercenary, or knavish Action. But I am abundantly sensible there are others of an opposite Character; and it seems I have had the unmerited Honour of falling under the Displeasure of some of these, many of whom I have never either seen or conversed with. But such I can readily forgive, because I am sensible their Ill-Will cannot proceed from Malice to me, so much as from Love to themselves. And I flatter myself that the reasonable Part of Mankind will as easily pardon me, if, in the Discharge of my Duty, I have accidentally disoblighed some of the most flagitious of the Profession, whose Friendship I would esteem as the highest Reproach. *Æsculapius*, we are told, was struck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, on a Representation from *Pluto*, that he not only hindered People from dying, but also raised them from the dead. Was the same *Æsculapius* restored to the World, with all his medical Abilities, and invested with all the Power of his Father *Apollo*, no doubt some would be found among the *Apothecaries*, the modern *Plutos* in Physic, who would even wrest the Thunder out of the Hands of *Jupiter*, to blast the Man who durst attempt to act in Opposition to their Interests.

With Respect to the second Charge against me, I am informed, that the Power of granting Patents is a Prerogative of the Crown, and that many Acts of Parliament have been made to restrain and regulate them. Hence it is plain, that the Legislature did not consider these as Encouragements to Frauds and Abuse, but rather as Incitements to Industry, and Rewards to those who discover any thing for the public Emolument. If, therefore, Quacks and Impostors have sometimes imposed on the Sovereign

by false Pretences, so far as to procure a Sanction to their pretended Remedies, of no Use to any one but the Proprietor, I submit it to the Judicious and Impartial, whether this ought to deter me from laying hold of the only Means the Laws of my Country have put into my Hands, of indemnifying myself for all the Trouble and Expence I have been at, and the Injuries I have sustained by the public and private Reproaches of those who esteemed it their Interest to destroy me.

However, in Order to remove all Grounds of Cavil which may arise from Prejudice, Mistakes, or Malice, I shall for the future be less tenacious of the Secret, as the Reasons of my Caution in some Measure cease to subsist. I shall, therefore, no more scruple to discover it to those who have any Right to expect this from me; I mean those Physicians, whose Honour and Integrity I think a sufficient Security against any Abuse of my Confidence.

After having ingenuously avowed my private Interest to have been one Motive to my Actions with respect to this Medicine, I am ashamed to mention the public Utility as another, because this is the thread-bare Pretence made use of from Time immemorial, by the Artful and Designing in all Stations, to sooth the World into their Interest, though nothing less than the Good of Mankind is intended. But there are some particular Advantages which may arise from the common Use of this Medicine, so obvious and undeniable, that I cannot forbear taking Notice of them.

People of Rank and Affluence are never unprovided with all possible Means of Consolation, under the Calamity of Sickness. It, however, too frequently happens, that Persons of the first Distinction are suddenly carried off by Fevers, or, at least, purchase their Lives at the Expence of infinite Tortures, and a tedious Confinement. Now, as one great End purposed by the Publication of this Medicine is to establish a Method of curing all Sorts of acute and inflammatory Fevers, in less Time, and with as much Certainty as the Bark cures Intermittents; when the whole World is convinced that this is possible, it cannot be doubted but that, for the future, People in the highest Stations will take such Measures as Self-preservation shall dictate, and save those Talents and Virtues, for the Good of the Public, and their own Families, which might otherwise be irretrievably lost.

I have too frequently been a melancholy Observer of the Misery those Servants of the lower Class, and of both Sexes, are reduced to, who in Consequence of an acute Disorder are unmercifully abandoned by their Masters, and turned out to shift for themselves. They are happy if they can procure a dirty, cold Garret, with suitable Necessaries and Attendance. And if, after being deprived of all the ready Cash their preceding Industry has furnished them with, and pawning their little Stock of Cloaths, their last Resource, they can escape with Life and Rags, scarcely any thing remains for the Women but the Brothels, and for the Men but the Highway; and in Confirmation of this, I dare say the Turnkeys of *Newgate*, and the Panders about Town, can give Variety of Instances. For my own Part I shall indulge myself in a Pleasure much superior to that rising from Vanity, if I am instrumental in averting such distress from these miserable Objects of Compassion; whilst I have nobody to censure or blame me, unless the Bawds, the Hangman, and perhaps some mercenary Venders of Medicines.

Private Families, also, frequently afford no less deplorable Scenes than those I have just represented; for where the daily Subsistence of one depends upon the Labour and Industry of the Master, an Interruption of but a few Weeks by an acute Distemper, and the consequent Expences, make a prodigious Chasm in his Finances, often to his utter Destruction: Insomuch that, if he survives, it is not unusual for him to be dragged to the *Marshalsea*, or the *Compter*, before he is well able to resume his Employment. To Misfortunes of this Kind, the lower Class of Tradesmen, Manufacturers, and labouring People are particularly liable. And it will give me no small Satisfaction, if I should contribute to prevent these Calamities by pointing out to them a Method of retrieving their Health in a few Days, and at a trifling Expence.

In the Country Villages many labouring People, disabled by Sickness from their daily Employment, languish and perish by Fevers without any Manner of Assistance, whilst their Neighbours, who are blessed with Leisure, Affluence and Dignity, would not think it any Diminution of their Characters to attend to the Necessities of the Indigent, and alleviate the Miseries of the Distressed. And was the Warmth of their Benevolence excited by a Pro-

spect of Success, no doubt their Charities would exert a more beneficial and extensive Influence, for the Relief of the Wretched and Afflicted. Those, therefore, of such Disposition, will be enabled by the Distribution of this Medicine, to purchase a Satisfaction of which the Proud, the Thoughtless, and the Cruel, can form no Idea.

Those who make Voyages by Sea, and those who travel by Land, either on Account of Commerce, War, or any other Business, will find their particular Accounts in being provided with this Medicine, as it will be some Security for their Lives, under those unavoidable Accidents which daily happen, in warm Climates especially, where proper Assistance is not always to be procured. And I hope I may, without Arrogance, esteem myself a Benefactor to Society, if I am an Instrument of preserving many in the Army and Navy, for the Services of their King and Country, of which they would otherwise be deprived.

Cases often occur in Practice, where, on Account of particular Circumstances, it is hazardous to attempt those Evacuations, and other Means of Relief, which would otherwise be proper and necessary; as in the acute Distempers of Women with Child, in Childbed, or in other Situations equally perplexing. On these Occasions, so far as I have been able to learn by Experience, this Medicine may be exhibited with Safety, and very good Effects, provided the Cure is at first attempted by small Doses, (five or six Grains, for Example); and these are repeated, and increased prudently, 'till the End is answered, that is, 'till the Fever ceases.

Every one who has either had, or observed a Fever, must be sensible that it generally commences with a Cold, and that most Colds are attended with some feverish Symptoms. These I will venture to affirm, are almost always removed, and those prevented, by one or two Doses of this Medicine, taken in the Infancy of the Disease, with or without previous Bleeding, as the Exigencies of the Case may require it.

As I would be extremely cautious of leading any one into Error in an Affair of so much Importance as is that of Life, I must remark, that when violent Inflammations of the vital Parts threaten immediate Destruction, I should think it imprudent to neglect repeated Bleeding, Purgés, Clysters, and all other Assistances which the Art of Medicine can afford; though I am very certain, that
this

this Medicine will contract the Fatigue, diminish the Danger, and afford the Patient a much fairer Chance for his Life.

Fevers in Children are excited by various Causes, all of which (Teeth for Example) it is not possible to remove immediately by Medicine; but whatever be the Source, the Effects may be always moderated, or absolutely taken away, by proper Doses of the Powder, prudently repeated. Three or four Grains may be given with Safety to a very young Child; and the second Dose should be augmented, if the first has no sensible Operations; and the same Caution should be observed with respect to the third, if that should be found necessary.

It now remains that I give some Account of the Efficacy of the Medicine, which is the Subject of this Treatise, in some Distempers, either very difficult to cure, or attended with extreme Danger, or both; and to which I could not properly speak as a Physician, 'till my own Experience, or that of others, had amply suggested to me its Utility.



Of the SMALL-POX.

HAVING frequently been asked what Effect this Medicine has in the Small-Pox, I shall take this Opportunity of delivering my Sentiments, and relate honestly what Experience has taught me. First, then, as the Danger of the Small-Pox is always, *cæteris paribus*, in Proportion to the Heat, Fever, and Inflammation preceding the Eruption, I should be inclined to believe, that the Services to be expected from this Medicine, in lessening the Danger of the subsequent Distemper, would be exactly proportional to the Effect it had in diminishing that Heat, Fever and Inflammation. The very little Experience I have had of this Powder in the Small-Pox, will not permit me to determine its Efficacy therein. But some pretty extraordinary Cases have occurred, wherein it has been exhibited, without any View to the last-mentioned Distemper, and where it has succeeded beyond my warmest Expectations.

About four or five Years ago, I attended a Servant of an eminent Apothecary in Town, who was thought to be dangerously ill of a Fever. He took either two or three Doses of the Powder; after the last Dose he slept for six

or seven Hours, and when he awoke the Small-Pox appeared on his Face, and all over him, in a very particular Manner, for the Pustules were as large, and seemed to be advanced as much, as they usually are the second or third Day after the Eruption. From this Time the Distemper proceeded with great Lenity, and he had not the least Complaint afterwards, except that he was very hungry all the Time.

Some Time ago, one *Eleanor Bird*, a Woman who lives at a Distiller's in *Rose-street, Covent-Garden*, applied to me for some Powder for her Son, a Child of nine Years old, who, as she said, was very ill of a Fever, attended with excessive Pains in his Head, and a Delirium. At Noon he took a very small Dose of the Powder, another at four o'Clock, and a third at eight, which made him sweat moderately, and sleep. By the next Morning the Small-Pox appeared; he was very full, but from this Time was remarkably well, and went through the Distemper without any Complaint whatever.

Not long after this, a young Fellow, Servant to a Person of high Rank, was supposed to be ill of a Fever, upon which he took a full Dose of the Fever Powder. It operated pretty much, and in a few Hours the Small-Pox appeared. He was pretty full, but went through the Distemper remarkably well, having no Complaint all the Time of any Kind.

September 24, 1749, about Nine in the Evening, I was called to *Lemuel Church*, a Man of about twenty-five Years of Age, at Mr. *Carter's*, the *Sun and Apple-Tree*, in *White-Hart-Yard, Drury Lane*. I found him excessively hot, restless, and somewhat delirious, and was told it was thought he had the Small Pox two Years before. That Night he lost ten Ounces of Blood, and had a Clyster. About Twelve at Night he took ten Grains of the Powder, and at Eight in the Morning ten more, which excited a gentle Sweat. At One on *Monday*, he took a whole Dose of twenty Grains; which purged him pretty much; after which he slept five Hours. On *Tuesday* Morning the Small-Pox appeared, and seemed pretty much advanced, as I was informed, for I did not see him the second Time 'till *Friday* the 29th, and then I found him perfectly easy, and without any Sort of Complaint, though pretty full, and in a few Days he perfectly recovered.

Since

Since the second Edition of this Pamphlet, I have been concerned in several Cases of the Small-Pox, where this Powder has been taken at, or about the Eruption, with singular good Effect. And others have been related to me of the same Kind. Some have taken it in the second Fever when there have been no Hopes of Recovery, and it has succeeded beyond all Manner of Expectation.— I cannot forbear relating a Case told me by a Gentleman of the strictest Honour and Veracity. It is of a Person thought to be expiring in the last Stage of the Small-Pox. The three Physicians who attended him consented to his taking ten Grains of the Powder. He discharged by Vomit, a large Quantity of Matter, so foetid and offensive, that the Apothecary was obliged to leave the Room. The second Day he was so well as to be able to eat a Chicken, and in a few Days perfectly recovered.

Of SLOW FEVERS.

WE often meet with Patients affected with an universal Languor or Dejectedness, complaining of an utter Loss of Appetite, and Pains in the Stomach, the Head, or the Limbs at Intervals, whilst their Urine, is sometimes pale, and at others deposite a Sediment. And every one's Commerce with the World must furnish them with numberless Instances of unhappy People of both Sexes, who are for Months, and sometimes for many Years, miserable with respect both to themselves and their Friends; and so excessively low-spirited and dejected, as to apprehend the near Approach of every Thing tremendous and dreadful. In these, a Rap at the Door, or a Fall of any common Utensil in the Room, will sometimes appear not less terrible than a Clap of Thunder, the Shock of an Earthquake, or the Explosion of a Volcano. A false Philosophy'anciently distinguished these Sorts of Disorders by the Name of Hypochondriacism in Men, and Hysterics in Women. Some of the more refined Moderns have, from a worse Motive than Error, I mean Craft and Disingenuity, distinguished the Distempers I am now speaking of, by the Name of *Nervous*, to the eternal Dishonour of Physic. Though, I believe, others have run into the Modish Cry-out, from no worse a Motive than Folly, or, perhaps, Inattention, and a Habit of taking Things upon Credit, as a more easy Way of being satisfied, than the tedious Method of Examination and Experience.

perience. These Disorders, I assert, are generally slow Fevers, proceeding from very evident Causes, and manifesting themselves by very obvious Signs. And as I confidently assert, that the Fever Powder is as efficacious a Medicine in their Cure, as the Bark is in Intermittents. But then it must not be taken so often, nor in so large Doses, as in acute continual Fevers. The Method in general is, to take about a third or half a Paper at Night, and to repeat it every Night, or Night and Morning, But the Management due to particular Cases and Circumstances cannot be determined without a Knowledge of them.

Of the YELLOW FEVER, &c.

I Have just received an agreeable and very material Account of the Efficacy of the Powder in the *Yellow Fever*, a Distemper much dreaded in the *West-Indies*, and generally fatal. Having learned that this Disorder made great Ravages in *Carolina* once a Year, I contrived to have a sufficient Quantity of the Powder sent to that Colony. And I hear by a Gentleman of Honour, lately arrived from thence, that of a great Number, both *Whites* and *Negroes*, who have taken it, scarce any have been disappointed of a Cure.

The *Yellow Fever* is a Distemper which frequently destroys the Patient in a few Hours, or at most a very few Days. I judged, therefore, that a Medicine, which is so powerful, and so immediately efficacious, would promise the fairest to perform a Cure. And I have the Satisfaction to find, that my Conjectures were not ill founded.

The Value of the *West India* Estate should seem to depend principally on the Preservation of the *Negroes*; because Land uncultivated so near the Line, and at such a Distance from *London*, would be of no great Account. I therefore judged, that if my Powder proved as effectual in the Cure of acute Distempers in the *West-Indies* as in *England*, it would contribute to the Enrichment of that very valuable Part of the *British* Dominions. The Event has verified my Conjecture. For it is abundantly confirmed to me from all our *West-India* Colonies, that my Powder is, if possible, more successful there than in *Europe*. I am informed, that there is a Distemper frequent amongst the *Negroes*, especially in the *Leeward Islands*, which resembles our Pleurisy, attended with a severe Cough, which usually ends in a fatal Consumption, if the *Negro* escapes Death from the original Pleurisy. This Pleurisy

is almost always cured by a very few Doses of this Powder, leaving not the least Traces of a Cough or Consumption behind.

The *Yellow Fever* is a Distemper well known to make great Havock in our *Southern American Colonies*, whenever they have the Misfortune to be visited with it. As the Practitioners in that Part of the World have never, that I know of, obliged us with an accurate History of this Distemper, drawn from the Appearances attending it, and the State of the internal Parts after Death, I cannot judge accurately concerning its immediate Causes, farther than that it is a very violent Inflammation, principally, perhaps, of the Liver. But I know from repeated Advices by Letters from the *West-Indies*, and by the Relation of those who have been Witnesses of its Efficacy in all the *Southern Colonies*, that my Powder effectually cures this terrible Disorder, if taken in Time. And the Truth of this Assertion will not, I believe, be doubted by those who know that it has for a considerable Time been used on board his Majesty's Ships of War in the *West-Indies*, and with great Success, in the Disorders mentioned above. But I hear, that in the southern Parts of *America*, they seldom give less than a whole Paper of 20 Grains for one Dose; which I think right, considering the sudden Progress acute Distempers make in hot Climates.

This Medicine has also been tried on the Coast of *Africa*, and in the *East-Indies*, with equal Success.

Of the RHEUMATISM.

THE Rheumatism is a Disorder always very troublesome, and often very obstinate. I knew nothing of the Efficacy of the Powder in this Distemper, 'till I was informed by a Physician remarkable for his Candour and Integrity, as well as Skill in his Profession, that he had tried it in a large Hospital which he attends, in a great Number of Instances, with Success. This encouraged me to give it also, and my Expectations were not disappointed, I found it more effectual than any Thing I had ever experienced. The Method of using it in general is, to take a third or half a Paper every eight Hours, so as to raise a Sweat. Bleeding should not be neglected, and the Patient should by no Means be suffered to remain costive.

I hope, that by any Thing I have said in the preceding Sheets, it will not be understood, that I recommend my Powder in all Cases, or that I set it up for infallible. I am too conscious that there are many Fevers absolutely incurable, under certain Circumstances; and as these Circumstances, and these Distempers must often occur, no Medicine can be expected to work absolute Miracles. All I contend for is, that the Method of curing Fevers recommended in this Treatise will cure ten to one more Patients, *ceteris paribus*, labouring under Fevers, than any ever yet practised, and that with more Ease and Safety.

It gave me great Pleasure to receive repeated Accounts from the Country, of People, and some amongst them of Condition, in the most imminent Danger, recovered by the Use of the Powder, who, in all Probability, would have been lost to the Public, if I had taken any other Method of propagating the Reputation and Use of this Medicine. For their Distance from *London* would have prevented their knowing of it, or procuring it, if they had been acquainted with its Efficacy. Amongst these is a Lady of the first Distinction, who has lately been restored to Health by this Medicine, at a Time when several Gentlemen, very capable of judging, thought her in the utmost Danger. And tho' I am an utter Stranger to this Lady, I have Reason to believe her Life of so much Consequence to her Family, and her Friends, that the Satisfaction I received from being instrumental in saving it, makes me ample Amends for all the little Impertinences I have been obliged to endure from those, whose Duty it was, and is, to encourage every real Improvement in Physic.

Though the Method of exhibiting this Medicine may be collected from the preceding Histories of Cases, yet I think myself obliged to be more particular with Respect to the Doses, the Manner of giving it, and the Management of the Patient under its Operation. As to the first, 10 Grains is a moderate Dose for an Adult, though I have sometimes given 30, or more, sometimes only 7, according to the Condition and Situation of the Patient. The Form may be either a small Bolus made up with almost any Syrup or Conserve, or Powder, which may be taken in almost any Vehicle.

Particular DIRECTIONS for using the POWDER.

In Acute-Continual FEVERS, *the* SMALL-POX, MEASLES, acute RHEUMATISMS, COLDS, HEAD-ACH, and all Inflammatory Diseases.

IF the Patient is of a strong Constitution, young, and full of Blood, it is prudent to take away ten or twelve Ounces; though this is not always absolutely necessary, except in the Beginning of a Fever; for at the latter End of a Fever, when the Patient is very weak and exhausted, Bleeding may be prejudicial. If the Patient is costive, give a Clyster, either of Milk and brown Sugar, or of warm Water, with a large Spoonful of Salt; or a Stool may be procured by 2 Drams or more of Lenitive Electuary, half, or three Quarters of an Ounce of purging Salt, or from 10 to 20 Grains of Rhubarb. But it is not meant here, that the Patient should be purged much, but only that Costiveness should be prevented. This Part of the Directions ought equally to be regarded in the Treatment of every acute Distemper, when any Kind of Evacuations are intended to be procured, not only by the Powder, but by any other Medicine whatever. The greatest of the modern practical Authors assert, that a Neglect of Bleeding before a Vomit, or a Purge, has sent great Numbers to the Grave. This Caution is of the more Importance, when either this Medicine, or any other is taken, because many Apothecaries, and lower Practitioners in Physic, frequently vomit or purge, or both, without previous Bleeding; alledging for a Reason, that the Pulse is very low. But in this State the Lowness of the Pulse is a Reason for Bleeding, not against it, for Reasons very obvious to Physicians who understand their Business, but too long for this Place.

There are two Papers of Powder sealed up in each Parcel. —Let the Patient take, in Bed, half or a third, of one of these Papers, mixed in a Spoonful of Panada, any Syrup, Jelly of Currants, Barley-water, Gruel, or any Sort of Tea; taking Care that none of the Powder is left in the Spoon: Or rather, let it be made into a Bolus with Conserve of Orange-Peel, or almost any other Conserve, or Jelly. Let the Patient be kept warm during the Operation, and drink now and then, at Pleasure, a Basin of any thin diluting Liquor warm; as Gruel, Barley-water,

Water, common Milk Whey without Wine, or Baum-Tea. If it is attended with any sensible Operation, as Sickness, Purging, or Sweating, it is not necessary to repeat it 'till the Operation is entirely over; and then another half Paper, or a third, is to be given in the same Manner as the first. By the Time that the Operation of the second Dose is finished, the feverish Heat, Head-ach, Thirst, Dryness of the Tongue, and Anxiety generally disappear, and the Patient sleeps easily. In this Case it is not in the least necessary to take any thing more, for without it the Patient will hourly gather Strength and recover.

But if any Part of the Fever remains, a third Dose should be given, as soon as the Operation of the second is over; and the same Quantity (that is, a third, or half a Paper) is to be repeated in the same Manner, 'till the Fever is quite cured.

But if it happens, that the first Dose has no sensible Operation, a second should be repeated two Hours after the first; and if the second has no sensible Operation, in six Hours, two thirds or a whole Paper should be given, and repeated every six or eight Hours, 'till it operates either by Purging, Sweating, or Vomiting, or the Fever is cured; which often happens without any Operation at all. *But the best general and plain Direction, is to repeat half a Paper once in six Hours, 'till the Disorder is removed.*

A Child of two or three Years old may take something less than a Quarter of one of these Papers of Powder; a Child of Eight or Nine, one third, or more, if necessary; and one of Fourteen or Fifteen, the same Quantity as a grown Person.

If it purges, all possible Care should be taken to avoid Cold, and for this Reason it is necessary to use a Bed-pan. The Distemper itself requires all these Cautions, though neither this nor any other Medicine had been taken. But they are more to be regarded when any Medicine is taken, that is expected to excite a Sweat. And it must be remarked, that it is by no Means intended, that a Patient who takes this Medicine should be kept very hot by Fires, Bed-cloaths, or any other Means. It is sufficient that he is a little more defended from the Air, and kept a very little warmer than in a State of Health.

It sometimes happens, when little or no putrid Bile is contained in the Stomach, Bowels, &c. that the Powder, though given in the largest Doses, will have no sensible Operation of any Kind whatever. In these Cases, half or a whole Paper should be repeated every four or six Hours. But on these Occasions it will be proper to procure two Stools in twenty-four Hours, either by a Clyster, which is the most easy Way, or by giving with every Dose of Powder, from five to ten Grains of Rhubarb, omitting it when the Purpose is answered, and resuming it when it again becomes necessary. It is not to be concluded, that because this Medicine produces no Operation, either by Vomiting, Purging, or Sweating, that it is in such Case of no Efficacy, much less that it can be prejudicial by being retained in the Body; for there are other Discharges by which a Crisis is often made, and the Distemper cured; as by Urine and insensible Perspirations. And there is great Reason to believe it frequently acts so as to extinguish a Fever, by a specific Quality, discoverable only by Experience, and which, perhaps, no one is yet sufficiently acquainted with. A critical Discharge is sometimes, though very seldom, brought on by a considerable Flux from the salival Glands, especially in Hysterical Cases. But this differs much from that Kind of Salivation excited by Mercury, as it causes no Soreness or Ulcers in the Mouth, and does not loosen the Teeth. This happens as frequently when this Powder is not taken at all, as it does when it is administered. And this is particularly mentioned here, in order to obviate a Circumstance that has often been maliciously reported to its Disadvantage, *viz.* that it sometimes excites a Salivation. But if a Salivation has ever been excited upon, or soon after, the taking this Medicine, it must have happened in Consequence of taking some other Medicine at the same Time, which has had Mercury in it, probably given with an Intention to discredit this Powder. Or, perhaps, some ignorant Chymist, misunderstanding the Specification enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, or misled by Self-Sufficiency, may have made a Powder in Imitation of this, which, it is probable, may have excited a mercurial Salivation. For what will not Avarice and Malice attempt. But Mr. Newbery asserts and assures the Public, that all

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the People in *England* concerned in the Administration of Medicines, cannot, by any Art whatever, raise a Salivation by this Medicine, if genuine, as it goes from his Shop. And that if it has ever happened, it must have been in Consequence of some Adulteration or Artifice.

Fevers are often attended with violent Purgings, and it is extremely dangerous to stop them precipitately with Opiates or Astringents. The best Method of treating them is, to drink very plentifully of Chicken Water, so as to vomit five or six Times, which generally checks them; or if not, let a Clyster of a Pint of the same Chicken Water, without any Addition, be given, and repeated every Hour, 'till the Violence of the Purging ceases. And then begin with the Powder.

The Chicken Water is thus made.

Kill a young lean Chicken, strip off the Skin and Feathers together, and cut it down the Back, and take out the Guts without washing it; then boil it in seven Quarts of Water for eight Minutes.

Of this Chicken Water it is very proper to drink a small Bason full at a Time, during the Operation of the Powder, and more especially if the Patient be sick.

In Case of Costiveness, notwithstanding the Use of the Powder, a Stool should be procured by a common Clyster, at least once a Day; but Care must be taken to administer it at such a Time, and in such a Manner, that the Patient may be as little exposed to take Cold as is possible.

The Head in Fevers is often very much affected, and the Patient is light-headed, insensible, or convulsed: These Symptoms the Powder generally removes in a little Time; but as they are very troublesome and dangerous, it would be prudent to apply stimulating Cataplasms all over the Feet. in Case they are not removed by the first or second Dose, and let them be renewed every six or eight Hours, 'till the Senses return, and the Head is relieved.

The CATAPLASMS are thus made.

Take equal Parts of Mustard-Seed bruised, and Horseradish scraped, a little old Yeast or Barm, and as much of the sharpest Vinegar as is sufficient to make Cataplasms; but at Sea, where Horseradish and old Yeast cannot be had, a Cataplasm may be made with pickled Herrings, beat up with Vinegar and fresh Mustard.

But it sometimes happens, that **after** a Fever is subdued, the Patient will be low-spirited and dejected, and labour under a Kind of Languor for some Days. In such Case I do not think it at all necessary to repeat this Medicine, or give any other whatever. But if the Heat is moderated, the Tongue much cleared, the Pulse regular, and not too quick; if the Urine deposits an equal Sediment, and the Patient begins to sleep, I esteem nothing but a little Care requisite for his absolute Recovery; unless in Case of Costiveness, when it may be prudent to give a Stool or two by half an Ounce of *Glauber's Salt*, or *Manna*, or any other gentle Cathartic.

In the SMALL-POX.

When the Directions for taking the Fever Powder were first given to the Public, there had not been Experience enough made with it in the Small-Pox and Measles, to warrant the recommending of it in those Distempers. But as it has since been tried in a Multitude of Cases, frequently by Design, and sometimes by Accident, it becomes necessary to point out those Uses of this Medicine in these Distempers, that Experience has suggested.

When the Small-Pox is recent, that is, before the Eruptions appear, or within thirty or forty Hours after they are discovered, it will be proper to give at least half a Paper, or ten Grains of the Powder to a grown Person, and to repeat that Dose, or a larger, every four or six Hours, 'till it has vomited, purged, or sweated pretty copiously. The Continuance of it must be determined by the Operation. For when that has been sufficient, it is not advisable to repeat it farther; because the Distemper will then proceed regularly through all its Stages, with little Trouble or Danger; and the second Fever will be in a great Measure, or totally, prevented. But if in any Stage of the Distemper the Fever rises to any considerable Degree of Violence, small Doses of the Powder may be given to lower it, with great Advantage; as four or five Grains, or more, if that does not answer the End.

N. B. The Use of this Medicine does not interfere with that of Opiates at Night, which in the Small-Pox are often necessary.

In the MEASLES.

The Directions given for the Small-Pox are applicable to the Measles, except that the Doses may be less, and

the Evacuations not so copious. It will be sufficient to procure a Motion or two in twenty-four Hours, and to keep up a gentle Sweat. In this Distemper the Powders are particularly efficacious, in preventing and curing the troublesome Cough.

In SLOW FEVERS or NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Those Disorders which were some Years ago denominated Hypochondriacism in Men, and Hysterics or Vapours in Women, have lately most ridiculously been called *Nervous*. And they have been as preposterously treated with high Cordials and Spirits, which have hence acquired the Appellation of *Nervous Medicines*. But these can be attended with no better Effect, than that of affording a temporary Relief, and rendering stronger Drams necessary, which have the same destructive Tendency, whether they are imported from a Gin-shop, or any other. As all these Disorders are excited by a latent Fever in the Habit, they are most readily cured by the Fever Powder.

The Method is, to take a Third of a Paper every Night going to Bed, or less, in Case of great Weakness. If it is felt a little, it is sufficient; if attended with no Operation, the Dose should be increased by one or two Grains every Night, 'till it either produces some Effect, or cures the Patient without any. But it will greatly accelerate the Cure to procure a Stool, once or twice a Day, with Lenitive Electuary, Rhubarb, Salts, or any gentle Cathartic.

In the YELLOW FEVER.

In this Distemper the same Directions are to be observed as in acute continual Fevers; with this Difference only, that a whole Paper (containing twenty Grains) may be given at one Dose, and repeated if the first should not operate.

In the HEAD-ACH.

As most habitual Head-Achs of long Continuance are caused by slow latent Fevers, the Patient will find Relief, by pursuing the Method of Cure directed for *Nervous Disorders*.

In the RHEUMATISM.

In Chronical Rheumatisms, that is, those of long standing, the Method directed for the Cure of Nervous Disorders will almost always be found effectual; but it is generally prudent to lose some Blood first, though not always absolutely necessary. And, in acute Rheumatisms, the Method of Treatment should be exactly the same as that directed for Fevers: Though it may be often necessary to repeat Bleeding more than once.

COLDS and CONSUMPTIONS.

Every one knows, that the Distemper, commonly known by the Name of a Cold, is the Source of most Fevers; and, if imprudently treated, frequently produces a Consumption. Upon the first Approach of this common Disorder (a Cold) it is generally sufficient, in order to prevent the ill Consequences of the Disorder, to take, at Bed-time every Night, a fourth of a Paper of Powder, which may be increased, at the second Dose, to a Third, or half a Paper, if a Fourth Part is not sufficient. But if the Cough continues obstinate, it is prudent to bleed, and to keep the Body open.

* * The preceding Directions are calculated for the Climates of *Europe*, and those that resemble them with Respect to Heat. But advices have been received from several Surgeons and others, who have used them with due Attention in the very hot Climates of the *East* and *West-Indies*, the Coasts of *Africa*, and at Sea in Climates equally hot, that the Doses specified above are rather too large, in those Places, and that it is better to give the Powder in Doses of four or five Grains (a Fourth or rather less of a Paper) and to repeat it every two or three Hours, in other Respects observing the preceding Directions.

It is always prudent to take this Powder in Bed, or going to Bed.

N. B. This Medicine seldom fails curing an acute, continuall Fever in a very few days, though more frequently in a few hours. In Agues it is not so certain, but is an excellent Preparative for the Bark, as it cer-

tainly brings the disorder to a regular and perfect Intermission. In the last Case, a whole Paper is to be taken at once, and repeated about an Hour before every Fit, and, at least, once a Day, or the intermediate Days betwixt the Fits.



Two Papers of this Powder are made up in Marble Paper, and, to prevent Counterfeits, sealed with the Impression in the Margin. And as a further Mark by which the Authenticity of this Medicine may be known, all the Directions which are wrapped round the Powders are signed by Dr. JAMES's own Hand.

These Powders are sold Wholesale and Retail, by *Francis Newbery, Junior* (only Son of the late Mr. *John Newbery*, and his Successor in the sole Right of Vending and Disposing of the same) at his Father's late House, No. 65, the *Bible and Son*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, opposite the North Door of the Church.

Price *Two Shillings and Six-pence.*

As this Powder has been lately ordered to be used on board his Majesty's Navy, Dr. JAMES has thought it very necessary to add the following INSTRUCTIONS, for the better Guidance of the NAVAL SURGEONS.

THE above Directions were calculated for the Use of the common People, and to point out, nearly, the Methods which ought to be pursued. But Persons versed in Practice will readily distinguish the Times and Occasions when the Rules here laid down are punctually to be followed; and when not; and will adapt them to particular Constitutions, Climates, Seasons, and Circumstances.

It may not be amiss to remark, that though this Medicine is sometimes found to operate pretty briskly by Way of Vomiting, though never more violently than Ipecacuanha, and by Purging, though never with any violent Efforts or Gripings, yet it has never been found, in any one Instance, to have done any the least Injury; so that there is no Reason to fear a moderate Number of Stools at the latter End of a Fever, or at any other Time.

And it is particularly to be remarked, that though most Fevers are cured in a few Hours by this Medicine, yet others will be more obstinate, and continue some Days. In these Cases, as the Powder almost always prevents any dangerous Symptoms, the Gentlemen of the Navy will find, that by pursuing the Use of it, and waiting, the Fever will at last be conquered, and never rise to any dangerous Height. This observation holds true, particularly in Miliary Fevers, and all those of the eruptive Kind.

In some Constitutions, where a putrid Bile has very much abounded in the *Primæ Viæ*, and, for this Reason, the Stimulus of the Medicine, added to that of the Bile, has been subject to operate more than was sufficient, it has been necessary to reduce the Dose so low as two or three Grains, which has been repeated every two or three Hours, and sometimes more frequently. But whatever Operation this Medicine has, the Spirits and Strength generally increase upon every Evacuation, and the Patient grows remarkably easier and better.

This Medicine is not so certain with Respect to Intermittents as in acute Fevers. But a certain Method of curing these is to give this Powder during the Fit, and the Peruvian Bark during the Intermissions.

The *Julepum e Camphora* of the last Dispensatory of the College is the most proper of any to be given with this Powder, or during the taking it.

As it is difficult to procure Chicken-Water on Ship-board, the most ready *Succedaneum* is a very thin Gruel, or thin Barley-Water.

N. B. As the Gentlemen, who have the Direction of the Medicines to be employed in the Navy, lately ordered that this Powder should, for their Use, be put up in Bottles, the Surgeons who administer them are desired to take Notice, that there is, in every Bottle, twelve Papers of the Powder, each nearly

nearly of twenty-one Grains, so that in the whole Bottle there are twelve Times twenty-one Grains: And, farther, that in the preceding Directions, when half a Paper is advised, ten Grains are meant; when a Third of a Paper, seven Grains, and so in Proportion. The Fraction of a Grain in a whole Paper is too trifling to merit Regard.

4th. Care should be taken to keep the Powder dry.

F I N I S



A D D E N D A.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. George Burton, of Elden, near Thetford, in Norfolk.

S I R,

I CAN safely assert that Dr. *James's* Powders have several Times been the happy Means of saving both my Family and myself (under the Blessing of Providence) from the destructive Ravages of a Fever; and, therefore, in Justice, I send you this Testimony of my Regard for it.

I have already administered above thirty Dozen of those Powders, and they have never failed in any one Instance. They have done many surprizing Cures; and I cannot omit the following Instance of the Safety, as well as the Excellency of them. A Man was seized with a Fever in my Parish, the apparent Wretchedness of whose Circumstances equalled the Misery of his Disorder, for he was surrounded by a Wife and seven Children, who entirely depended on his Labour for Support, and who, in a Fit of Despair, had just performed, as they supposed, the last friendly Act, by laying him on his Side in order to die easy. In this Situation I gave him seven Grains of Dr. *James's* Powder, which, by a few Repetitions of that Quantity, in some Days perfectly restored him to Health. He is now alive, and as hearty as ever. Many Instances I have met with, wherein the Powders have operated much, but removed the Cause; many again in which they have been attended with no sensible Operation, yet perfected the Cure.

It is no inconsiderable Proof of the Goodness of a Medicine, when the Gentlemen of the Faculty (however they publicly decry it) make use of it under a Disguise themselves, and of the Certainty of this I have been a Witness.

Some Years ago a London Druggist came into an Apothecary's Shop where I was, and asked him, Whether he ever used Dr. *James's* Powders? The Apothecary answered him in the Affirmative; but, says the Druggist, I can put you in a better Way of getting it, for I will sell you my Pulvis Antimonialis (as he termed it) for Two Shillings and Nine-pence an Ounce, whereas, you must give between Twenty and Thirty Shillings an Ounce for the Powder to Dr. *James*. Upon which an Ounce of Pulvis Antimonialis was bespoke to circulate about the Country.

A D D E N D A.

As I have, from an experimental Knowledge of the Powders, the Success of them at Heart, as a Friend to Mankind in general, and to my Country in Particular, I should, with great Concern hear, that the World was, by any sinister Means, deprived of the Use of so valuable a Medicine; and, therefore, I send you this to be made Use of as you think proper.

I am, Sir,

Your sincere Friend and humble Servant,
GEORGE BURTON.

To Mr. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, No. 65, the North Side of St. Paul's Church-yard.

S I R,

I Have sent you the following remarkable Case, without any intention of derogating from the known Abilities of the Gentlemen, who attended the Patient, but to shew the extraordinary Efficacy of your Fever Powder.

On Sunday the 22d of November, 1768. Robert Steer, of Epsom, Carpenter, was seized with an almost total Suppression of Urine, attended with much Pain. That Day he applied to his Apothecary, who gave him some Medicines, but he continued in the same State 'till the Friday following, and then a Fever came on, the Suppression of Urine, and violent Pain still continuing.

Sunday the 29th, he was visited by an eminent Physician, who had before with great Humanity prescribed for him; he directed that he should be put into a warm Bath, but this was not complied with. The Fever continued very high, and he was at Times delirious, and had no Discharge of Urine but what came from him by Drops.

Monday the 30th he was bled.

Tuesday, Dec. 1. The Cathether was applied with very little Relief, the Fever increased, and he very delirious; he was bled again that Night, and a Blister was applied to his Back, which did not act, and had no Effect.

Wednesday the 2d, the Apothecary said nothing could be done for him, and there were no Hopes of his surviving long.

Thursday the 3d, in the Morning, his Wife went to a Gentleman who was their Landlord, to inform him that her Husband was dying, who finding that the Faculty had given him up, asked if she would consent to try Dr. James's Powder;

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Powder; which she agreeing to, he divided a Paper into three Parts, and desired her to give her Husband one of them directly, and if that had no Operation, a second in four Hours after, and to continue it in the same Manner until it had some Effect.

The Gentleman was from Home on the *Thursday* 'till *Friday* Night; on *Saturday* Morning early, the 5th, he went to see the poor Man, and found he was alive, but as bad as possible; on enquiring what Effect the Powder had produced, and what Quantity had been administered, his Wife informed him, she had given her Husband only one Paper, having been dissuaded from repeating the Medicine, upon a Supposition that there was no Hope of a Recovery, and that it would be only tormenting him. The Gentleman being very desirous once more to try the Efficacy of the Powder, with the Wife's Consent, immediately gave him a Third of a Paper, which was with Difficulty got down, he being in a State of Insensibility; in four Hours after a second Dose was repeated, also a third, which procured three Stools, and threw the Patient into a free and continued Perspiration, accompanied with a copious Discharge of Urine; that Evening he began to recover his Senses, and the next Morning, *Sunday* the 6th, was in perfect Possession of them; another Paper of the Powder in the same Proportion was administered to him in the Course of 24 Hours, and it continued to have the same salutary Effects, when by the next Morning the Fever was totally eradicated, and on that Day he was able to quit his Bed, and walk across the Room, and having had no Return of his Disorder, daily recovered Strength, and has been ever since perfectly well.

It is worth observing, that the Blister which he had on his Back for four or five Days without any Effect, soon after the second Time of the Patient's taking the Powder, rose well, and discharged plentifully.

N. B. Some Time after his Recovery, a very great Rash broke out upon him, which continued a few Days.

To the Printer of the **READING MERCURY.**

S I R,

SEEING an Account, in your Paper four Months ago, of two Persons lives being saved by taking Dr. *James's* Powder, after having taken Poison, was the reason of my giving it to a young Woman whom I was called to the 13th
of

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of last Month; she took about as much Arsenic as will lay on Half a Crown in some Small Beer about three o'Clock in the Afternoon; I went to her about eight in the Evening, when she complained of a violent Heat and Pain in her Stomach, reached to vomit very much, her Tongue black and swelled; I gave her as soon as I could four Ounces of Sweet Oil, in half a Pint of warm new Milk, which she vomited up again in a Minute; I then gave her immediately a Paper of Dr. James's Powder which stayed seventeen Minutes before it operated, when she began to vomit briskly; I gave her six Quarts of Water Gruel to work it off, waited about two Hours after she had done vomiting to see if the Powder would operate any other way; as it did not I gave her a brisk Purge which operated seven or eight Times, and she seemed quite well; the next Evening she fell down in a Fit, when I was again sent for; she was then in strong Convulsions; I found her not sensible, but having a great Heat and a strong full Pulse, I took away about 14 Ounces of Blood, the Convulsions left her and her Senfes returned: I gave her half a Paper of the Powder, which I desired to be repeated every four Hours 'till the next day; it caused no sensible Operation, but the Girl has been very well ever since.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Woolhampton, Berks,

TITUS ALLEN.

Sept. 13, 1770.



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To the P U B L I C.

The following Case, communicated by Mr. Fleming French, late Surgeon of his Majesty's Ship the Levant, will be an Evidence of the Efficacy of Dr. James's Powder in the most malignant putrid Fevers, and at the same Time will demonstrate the Difference between that and the Emetic Tartar, which is so commonly substituted in its Stead.

RICHARD SMITH, aged about 23, was taken ill in June, 1769, of a malignant Petechial Fever, which was at this Time raging on Board his Majesty's Ship *Levant*, we having got it at *Porto Bello* in the *Spanish West-Indies*: The Symptoms were; first taken with a Loss of Strength and Appetite; Pulse quick and small, sometimes hard; a violent Head Ach; a Nausea and Vomiting; strong Vibrations of the Carotid Arteries; a Drumming in the Ears; Pains in the Back and Loins; Eruptions on the Neck and Breast, and sometimes all over the Body, with an Oppression of the Breast; a dry Cough; the Breath hot and offensive; the Extremities often cold; the Face bloated; a raging Delirium; the Excrements green and fetid; the Eyes full and heavy, with a Pain fixed in the Bottom of them; a Vomiting of bilious and porraceous Matter; the Tongue at first white, afterwards blue and discoloured.

First Day. I took away six Ounces of Blood, and afterwards gave him sixteen Grains of Ipecacuanha, and two Grains of *Emetic Tartar* in two Ounces of Mint Water. It was worked off with Camomile Tea; after which he had three fine Stools, by means of a Glyster composed of *Glauber's Salts*, an Ounce, and some Water Gruel. At Night he was ordered to take two Ounces of the common Saline Draught, to be repeated every third Hour. Second Day. Not the least Remission; but the Symptoms in general worse, the Head-ach violent, and no Sleep. I ordered him a Mixture, four Spoonfuls of which was to be taken every second Hour in Room of the Saline Draughts, as follows, *The Common Emulsion eight Ounces, Nitre one Dram, Camphor one Scruple, dissolved in two Drams of French Spirit*. At Night I added six Grains of the Compound Powder of Contrayerva, and ordered the Glyster to be repeated. Third Day. No Alteration; the Fever much the same. I ordered him a Quarter of a Grain of *Emetic Tar-*
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tar every Hour, with the saline Mixture. It operated by Stool, and scarcely any Thing by Sweat: At Night the Fever worse, and the Patient at Intervals delirious. Fourth Day. All the Symptoms of this dreadful Disorder were apparently seen, and well knowing the rapid Progress of Diseases in this Country, and that the least Delay was Death, I ordered the Use of all the Medicines to be laid aside, except the camphorated Emulsion, and four Grains of *Doctor James's Fever Powder* to be taken every Hour.

It had no visible Operation for the first four Hours, but the fifth Time of his taking it, he vomited a great Quantity of Bilious Matter, and had about a Dozen fetid Stools; he sweat profusely, and the Delirium seemed to give Ground. The Powder was now repeated every four Hours. He slept about three Hours this Night. Fifth Day. The Delirium quite gone; a fine Remission; all the Symptoms much abated, and some of the worst entirely gone. I continued the Powder and Emulsion all this Day, and at Night the Symptoms were entirely off. As I found my Patient was very weak and low, I ordered him one Dram of the Bark every Hour in a Glass of Madeira Wine, and some of the same Wine diluted with Saffron Tea for his common Drink. He had no Relapse, and in ten Days returned to his Duty.

During the Time that his Delirium lasted, and the coldness of the Extremities, I applied the Doctor's Cataplasm of Salt Herrings, Mustard Seed and Vinegar, which I found of Use.

After the above Case, I administered Dr. *James's* Powder to all my Patients; and out of seventy Men taken with that Fever, two only died. But the Death of these was easily foreseen; for on the second Day broad livid Spots, as large as a Crown Piece appeared all over the Body, with the Blood pouring out at every Pore. Among the above Number taken ill of this Fever were, Capt. *Alan Gardner*, Lieutenant *Gibbs*, and Mr. *Thomas Butler*, Master, all of whom knew they had taken Dr. *James's* Powder.

It is evident to me in the Number of Cases I have given the two Medicines, viz. *The Tartar Emetic*, and Dr. *James's Powder*, that the Difference between them is great. The Tartar Emetic seldom did more than give a few Stools, when taken in the Quantity of a Quarter of a Grain every Hour, and scarcely ever sweat the Patient, but when increased to half a Grain, it vomited, and frequently gave

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no Stools. Now out of the above seventy Men, the Doctor's Powder never once vomited, except in the above related Case. Its Operation was first by Stool, and then by Sweat and Urine. It never failed carrying off the Delirium after the third, fourth, or fifth Dose; and I think it is out of all doubt, that these Men owed their Lives to Dr. *James's* Powder, and that it is the only sure Remedy as yet discovered in these Fevers.

FLEMING FRENCH.

Any Person doubtful of the Truth of the above, may be satisfied by applying to Mr. *French*, Apothecary, in *St. Alban's-street*.

Extract of a Letter from Newcastle, Nov. 6, 1770.

THE Wife of *John Farlam*, Glass-cutter here, was a few Days ago perfectly cured of a violent Fever by Dr. *James's* Powder, after she was given up by the Faculty, who attended her in all the Stages of it, and when she was thought past Recovery by every Body. *James Brodie, Esq;* happened at that Time to call upon her Husband upon Business, and finding him in great Distress, asked him the Occasion of it, and was informed his Wife was dying. On this Mr. Brodie, enquired what her Disorder was, and desired to see her, and then told Mr. *Farlam* that he had saved the Lives of several of his Tenants and poor Neighbours, when there was as little Hopes of their Recovery as hers, and prevailed on him to let him give her the Powder, which he did with his own Hand, and it had the desired Effect. In one Day's Time she was quite easy and clear of the Fever, and, though very weak, recovered perfectly in a few Days more, to the Astonishment of every body. This can be attested by Hundreds who live in *Sandgate*, the Street where Mr. and Mrs. *Farlam* still reside.

A. C. K. I. C. A.

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